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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1050)

Name of Candidate	Dhruv Mittal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	80110
Center	DL - (Karol Bagh)	Date	08/07/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
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11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Citizens' Charters make administration both accountable and citizen-friendly. However, over time, in a large number of offices, Citizens' Charters have fallen into disuse. Suggest measures that can make these charters effective tools for bringing accountability in public service. (150 WORDS) 10

नागरिक घोषणापत्र (सिटीजन चार्टर) प्रशासन को जवाबदेह और नागरिक-अनुकूल दोनों बनाते हैं। हालाँकि, समय के साथ, ज्यादातर कार्यालयों में नागरिक घोषणापत्र अप्रचलित हो गए हैं। कुछ ऐसे उपाय सुझाइए जो इन घोषणापत्रों को, लोक सेवाओं में जवाबदेही लाने का प्रभावी उपकरण बना सकते हैं। (150 शब्द)

Citizen Charter refers to a set of Committments that an organisation make to its consumers regarding the standard of services expected, along with grevance redressal mechanism

It makes administration accountable and citizen friendly as

1. Provides clear set of committments along with time frame.
2. Grevance redressal mechanism
3. Help officers understand their role better
4. Help citizens understand their own duty

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Issues :- (1) No legal backing has been provided.

(2) Charter created via top-down approach without consulting civil society or implementing officers

(3) Very bulky and language issue.

(4) Lack of awareness among citizens.

(5) Poor grievance redressal mechanism

(6) No regular evaluation or upgradation

(7) Unrealistic goals

Measures :- (1) Legal backing need to be provided via Citizen's Charter Bill 2011 as has been done in many states.

(2) Bottom up approach should be adopted in charter formulation.

(3) Grievance redressal mechanism

Overall the Scottish model provide an ideal model on which citizen's charter can be built.

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2. Discuss the importance of involving civil society in pre-legislative scrutiny and mention the steps that can be taken by the government to increase public engagement in it. (150 WORDS) 10

पूर्व-विधायी जांच में नागरिक समाज को सम्मिलित करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसमें जन भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Civil society refers to group of people, other than market or state, who play a crucial role in governance by holding govt. accountable

Role in Pre legislative scrutiny :-

(1) Govt. can get diverse views regarding a particular policy

(2) Understanding the need of the people at ground level.

(3) Better awareness among public regarding govt. policies

(4) It builds a trust bond between govt. and the people and hence increase the acceptance and effectiveness of

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the policies.

Examples :- ① RTI Act 2005 was enacted with the help of civil society (MKSS NGO)

Measures :- ① Use of online platforms and social media like Nygov.in

② Creating awareness campaigns regarding new policies

③

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3. Poor standards of tertiary education are a drag on India's competitiveness. Elucidate. Also enumerate the initiatives taken by the government in the past few years to improve the quality of higher education in India. (150 WORDS)

10

तृतीयक शिक्षा के निम्न-श्रेणी के मानक भारत की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में अवरोधक हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही भारत में उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

India ranks poorly on Global Competitiveness index of World Economic Forum (65 / 130) and poor tertiary education is one of the biggest causes

Issues :- (1) Lack of industry academia connect makes education less job oriented.

(2) Poor R&D infrastructure. Eg. Of the 0.69% of GDP India spends on R&D, share of university is only 4%.

(3) Issue of low funds

(4) Poor regulatory environment led by UGC and AICTE

(5) Huge regional imbalances as

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Bihar has only 7 universities while Telangana has 59

(6) No university on World University rankings among Top 200

(7) Quality of teachers as well as quantity remains low leading to adhocism

Measures :- (1) Setting up of Higher education financing agency for funding

(2) Creating online education programmes like SWAYAM, Sarayam Prabha etc.

(3) Reforms in regulatory environment by setting up of HECA Bill to replace UGC

(4) Bringing foreign faculty through programmes like Ramanujam Fellow-ship etc.

(5) Checking regional imbalance through schemes like TEQIP etc.

Govt. should take into regard recommendations of TSR Subramanian Committee.

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4. Social audit has a crucial role in effective implementation of social sector programmes. Comment. Also discuss its strengths and limitations. (150 WORDS) 10

सामाजिक क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षण की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके मजबूत पक्षों और सीमाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Social audit refers to ~~voluntary~~ legally mandated process of evaluating the implementation and outcomes of a programme through feedback from people

Its Role :-

(1) It can help in holding govt. accountable in implementation of programme.

(2) Provides valuable feedback to the government. Eg. According to NCAER report, social audit is one of the major emerging strength of MGNREGA

(3) People feel more empowered and it enhances their participation

(4) It builds trust between people and govt. and makes the scheme more citizen centric

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(5) It can help in checking corruption

Strengths :- Its major strengths include its inclusivity, people's participation and ability to hold govt. official accountable

Limitations :- (1) It is limited to only few schemes like MGNREGA.

(2) There is lack of awareness among people regarding the audit.

(3) No properly defined procedures.

(4) Inadequate attention from civil society especially media.

(5) Limited scope, lack of institutionalization on ground.

(6) No proper monitoring and followup action.

Social audit has immense potential to strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions and hence models from Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan should be replicated.

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5. What are the major welfare schemes for elderly in India? Do you think the benefits of such schemes are reaching a wide section of the target segment? Give reasons. (150 WORDS) 10

भारत में वृद्धजनों के लिए प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ कौन-सी हैं? क्या आप मानते हैं कि इस प्रकार की योजनाओं का लाभ लक्षित हिस्से के एक वृहत् भाग तक पहुँच रहा है? कारण बताइए। (150 शब्द)

Elderlies in India account for almost 9% of total population (60 + age) and it will increase upto 13% by 2030

Major schemes :-

1. National policy on elderlies 2011
2. Indira gandhi old age Pension schemes seeks to provide pension for aged 60 or more.
3. PM suraksha Bima yojana and PM Jeevan jyoti beema yojana provide highly low cost insurance schemes.
4. Atal Pension yojana and PM vaya vandana yojana are some other pension schemes.
5. Besides Annapurna yojana provides

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guaranteed food security for BPL elderly

(6) National health protection scheme

However despite these schemes, the coverage has been low. as according to ILO social protection systems report, very few elderly in India come under social security net.

Reasons :- (1) Lack of awareness

(2) Poor implementation of the schemes

(3) Lack of required documents and identity cards along with Bank accounts especially among women.

(4) Healthcare infrastructure, especially primary infrastructure is on a decline as per WHO report.

(5) Poor banking infrastructure in rural areas. → and NGOs

(6) Media focus has been less on this segment.

A regional approach with special focus of ageing population in southern states is needed

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6. Welfare policies in India have undergone a paradigm shift in recent decades, yet they retain certain elements of continuity. Discuss with examples. (150 WORDS) 10

हाल के दशकों में भारत में कल्याणकारी नीतियों में मूलभूत बदलाव (पैराडाइम शिफ्ट) आए हैं, फिर भी उनमें निरंतरता के कुछ तत्व बने हुए हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Welfare policies have undergone numerous changes in recent decades especially after liberalization of 1991

Earlier phase :-

1. Earlier the focus was on charity based approach
2. Corruption and leakages were major issue earlier
3. Centralized approach and planning was done at central level as well as implementation

Today

1. Today focus is on Capability approach (Amartyasen) and rights based approach. Eg. Right to work under MGNREGA
2. Use of digital platforms like DBT to check corruption.
3. Decentralized approach

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	and involvement of civil society and local bodies
(4) Output based approach.	(4) Outcome based approach. Eg: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
(5) Less private participation.	(5) Govt. participation is reducing after era of globalization

Elements of continuity

(1) Focus still remains on basic issues like Poverty, hunger etc.

(2) Centre still has a greater role to play in formulation and implementation

(3) Implementation and Corruption challenges still remain.

(4)

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7. Discuss whether changes recommended by the Law Commission in its 268th report can help in addressing the problems of undertrials languishing in jails in India. What other measures can be taken in this regard? (150 WORDS) **10**

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या अपनी 268वें रिपोर्ट में विधि आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित परिवर्तन, भारत में कारागारों में सजा काट रहे विचाराधीन कैदियों की समस्याओं को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपाय कौन-से हैं? (150 शब्द)

According to an NCRB data India has almost 65% of jail inmates as undertrials, mostly poors and minorities

Recommendation of Law Commission

(1) The commission recommends reforms in bail procedures to make it fair and evidence-based

(2) It says that bail procedures should not be governed by fulfilling financial conditions alone as it favours rich.

(3) If jail term is upto 7 years, bail should be given if undertrial has served 1/3rd of the prision sentence

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and hence amendment in section 436A of IPC is needed

(4) Police should be cautious regarding making unnecessary arrests

(5) Overall reforms in criminal justice system and speeding up trial process is needed

While the reforms suggested are much needed, they alone won't suffice as even Law commission noted

Other measures :-

(1) Reforms in police system by implementing SC guidelines of Prakash singh case. 2006

(2) Reforms in judiciary. to reduce pendency

(3) Passing Anti-torture Bill and DNA profiling Bill to make investigation speedy

(4) Reforms in jail manuals

(5) Civil society participation and police sensitization

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While various government initiatives and policies have created opportunities in the affordable housing segment, there are challenges that still persist. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों और नीतियों ने वहनीय आवास के क्षेत्र में अवसरों का सृजन किया हैं, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी चुनौतियाँ हैं जो अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Affordable housing is one of the goals of Sustainable development goals as well as creation of New India 2022

Steps taken :-

① Passing of Real Estate Regulation act 2015 to make the sector more transparent and holding builders accountable

② PM Awas yojana for housing for all by 2022

③ Missions like Smart cities mission and AMRUT for slums redevelopment and rehabilitation etc.

While the schemes and policies have created a number of opportunities, a

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number of challenges remain.

(1) Poors donot have enough money to contribute their share under PM Awas yojana

(2) Real Estate sector is still opaque and facing issues of corruption

(3) Basic infrastructure like lack of sanitation, drinking water etc. still remains.

(4) Coverage is still low in a number of areas and most benefits are accrued by more affluent population

(5) Bureaucratic hurdles.

(6) Poor monitoring mechanisms.

(7) Houses are not based on cultural needs.

Housing is a basic human right and should be provided to all.

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9. Demographic dividend may become demographic liability in the absence of adequate skill development. In this context, discuss the importance of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. (150 WORDS) **10**

समुचित कौशल विकास के अभाव में जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश, जनसांख्यिकीय दायित्व बन सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता नीति, 2015 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Demographic dividend is a situation where ~~Eco~~ a country's low dependency ratio and high young population creates opportunities for development. Eg. Success of East Asian Tigers.

Challenges :- (1) India is adding about 12 million to labour force every year but the youth suffers from lack of skills and education. Eg. Only 2% of the youth is formally skilled as per ASSOCHAM

(2) There is a serious lack of university - academia - industry connect.

(3) Only about 15% of engineers are

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employable as per various reports.

(4) 4th industrial revolution is making present day skills irrelevant.

All these factors will lead to

(i) High unemployability

(ii) Social unrest and high crime rate.

(iii) Brain drain (iv) Huge economic burden on govt. for social welfare

(v) Women will be even further disempowered.

In this context National Policy on skill development assumes significance as it focuses on

(i) Vocational training in accordance with modern skill needs and placement oriented.

(ii) Focus on minorities, SC/ST, women via various schemes

(iii) Focus on startups

(iv) Improving ecosystem for innovation and environment for investments to deal with 4th I.R.

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10. Highlight the need for whistleblower protection in India. Critically analyze whether the Whistleblower Protection Act provides sufficient protection to the whistleblowers. (150 WORDS) **10**

भारत में व्हिसलब्लोअर सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या व्हिसलब्लोअर सुरक्षा कानून व्हिसलब्लोअर को पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराता है। (150 शब्द)

Whistleblower is a person who exposes the covert malpractices within an organisation to a competent authority. With rising cases of murders of whistleblowers like Satyendra Dubey, the act was brought in 2014

Pros :- (1) It covers all people in its ambit whether govt. official or NGO or others

(2) Mandates security of identity

(3) It provides that Office secrets Act 1907 will be no bar on the information provided.

(4) Competent authority can provide for security of the whistle-blower

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(5) The act also provides for punishment for leakage of identity.

Issues :- (1) Doesn't cover corporates
(2) It provides for punishment for false information which may act as deterrent

(3) Provides for disclosure of identity to the competent authority and doesn't deal with anonymous information. This may leads to issue of harassment.

(4) It hasn't been implemented so far

(5) No mention of punishment for any harassment of the person. The act has further being diluted by bringing numerous amendment in it.

Whistleblowers need sufficient protection along with other mechanisms like Lokpal to strengthen vigilance

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11. What are the factors which have been responsible for slow pace of growth of coverage under the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP). Enumerate the recent steps taken by the government in order to increase this pace to achieve universal coverage swiftly. (250 WORDS) **15**

सार्वभौमिक प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम (UIP) के अंतर्गत कवरेज में वृद्धि की धीमी दर के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी रहे हैं? सार्वभौमिक कवरेज को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्राप्त करने की इस गति में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हालिया कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Universal immunisation programme was initiated in 1985 to ensure vaccination of all against various diseases.

Factors for slow coverage

(1) Lack of data regarding people affected from diseases. Eg. Even today, data on TB is lacking

(2) Issues of corruption and malpractices

(3) Infrastructure at primary level has been poor and there are issues of lack of incentives to Anganwadi workers

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(4) Uniform focus rather than graded focus on higher disease pockets

(5) Lack of awareness among population and taboo against vaccines

(6) Lack of integrated policy. Eg. Earlier focus on women was less

(7) Funds allocated were low and there was lack of co-operation between Centre-states and local level

Recent steps :-

(1) Implementation of Mission Indradhanush in mission mode against 7 diseases.

(2) Greater role given to Panchayati Raj for identification

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and awareness generation.

(3) Regular monitoring via online platforms at the highest level.

(4) Focus on low coverage districts

(5) Improved domestic R&D to develop new low cost vaccines. Eg. ① Rotovac – Rotavirus
② Typh bar – Typhoid

(6) Greater international Co-operation with UNESCO, WHO, Bill and Melinda gates foundation etc.

Universal immunisation in mission mode is urgent to deal with health related issues to enhance human capital and reap demographic dividend

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12. Highlight the ways in which digital divide perpetuates and manifests itself in India. Discuss the importance of steps taken by the government to bridge this divide. (250 WORDS) **15**

उन तरीकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिनके चलते भारत में डिजिटल अंतराल निरंतर बना हुआ है तथा स्पष्टत: दृष्टीगोचर होता है। इस अंतराल को पाटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Digital divide in simple terms mean lack of access to equity in digital platforms

It can be seen at 2 levels (i) Primary (ii) Secondary.

(1) At primary levels it means lack of access to digital services.

Eg. (i) Digitisation is far more in urban areas than rural areas.

(ii) Women lack access to digital services like smartphones

(2) At secondary level, it manifests as lack of digital skills among those who

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have access to digital services to handle the technology.

(3) It manifests itself as increasing economic and social divide as 4th industrial revolution will lead to 'have' and 'havenot' due to digital divide

(4) It also leads to increased vulnerabilities to cyber crimes

Eg: As per NCRB data, cyber crimes in 2016 increased by 12%.

(5) It further creates various social gaps
- Generation gap between youth and old age
- Gender gap as women lack access
- Rural urban gap

Steps taken :-

(1) To improve 'access' govt. has

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initiated Bharat Net project to bridge rural - urban gap

(2) Digital empowerment is a critical component of Digital India programme and will deal with secondary level digital divide

(3) CERT-IN to deal with cyber security

(4) Use of digital platforms at school level at Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

(5) Rules on net neutrality by TRAI

Bridging digital divide along with creating skills and cyber security infrastructure is critical ~~to~~ in this 4th industrial revolution and hence digital literacy through schemes like DISHA is needed.
(Digital Sakshrata Abhiyan)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What are the objectives of National Health Mission? Why, in your opinion, non-communicable diseases have acquired salience in recent times? What are its implications for health policy in the country? (250 WORDS) **15**

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? आपकी राय में, गैर-संचारी रोगों ने हाल के दिनों में क्यों ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है? देश में स्वास्थ्य नीति के लिए इसके निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (250 शब्द)

National health mission was launched in 2013 to ensure comprehensive development of healthcare sector in India.

Broad objectives :-

(1) Reduce double burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases

(2) Reduce IMR (25/1000) and MMR (1/1000) and also TFR (2.1)

(3) Improve healthcare facilities in both rural (NRHM) and urban (NUHM) areas and improve access to people, especially poors

(4) Improve healthcare infrastructure.

(5) Focus especially on Primary

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

initiated National Optical Fibre mission (Bharat net Project) to bridge rural-urban divide.

(2) Digital India has a component of digital empowerment and will deal with secondary digital divide

(3) CERT-IN has been created to deal with cyber security issues

healthcare by focus on strengthening Anganwadi workers, ASHA, ANM etc

Reasons for rising Non-communicable diseases

(1) Changing lifestyle with increasing urbanisation.

- Issues of high social tensions
- Poor physical activities
- High Calorie diet with low diversification.

(2) Rising pollution at all levels

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

is breeding cardiovascular diseases.

(3) Lack of awareness especially among children regarding these issues especially Obesity, which is neglected

(4) Poor primary healthcare infrastructure and Counselling centres to deal with these issues.

Implications :-

(1) It leads to double burden of NCDs and Communicable diseases, creating resource crunch

(2) National health policy clearly points towards rising NCDs (>50% of total diseases)

(3) It has also led to programme of developing district hospitals on PPP model for 3 non-Communicable diseases

(4) Taxes on high sugar food items
↳ High

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Over the years, there has been a growing realisation that undue interference from the State, lack of autonomy and widespread politicisation has severely impaired the functioning of Cooperative sector and there is a need to introduce urgent reforms in the Cooperative sector. Discuss. (250 WORDS) **15**

समय के साथ, यह अधिकाधिक अनुभव किया जा रहा है कि राज्य द्वारा अनुचित हस्तक्षेप, स्वायत्तता की कमी एवं व्यापक राजनीतिकरण ने सहकारी क्षेत्र के कार्यकरण को गंभीर रूप से विकृत किया है तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र में तत्काल सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Cooperative sector was given Constitutional status via 97th amendment act in 2011 and was also made a fundamental right under Article 19

Issues :-

1. Frequent superseding of Co-operative boards by the state govt.
2. Elections have not been held on regular basis
3. Most of the Co-operatives have become a hub to park black money and money laundering activities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Caste and gender bias is further perpetuated due to high politicization

(5) Funding has been on the basis of political considerations

(6) Being a state subject, there are wide variations in rules and regulations

(7) High level of NPAs in Co-operatives further invite political interference.

Reforms needed.

(1) Regular meetings of board and greater accountability to members

(2) Elections should be held in due times and must be conducted by an independent body.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) As V. Vyas Committee noted, people centric Co-operative acts are needed by removing current laws.

(4) Enhanced women participation

(5) Checking spread of bogus Co-operatives and checking misuse of NPAs.

Co-operatives in India has given birth to various success stories like White revolution. Hence greater functional autonomy along with technical and financial input is needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. With the current system of health financing in India being largely out-of-pocket payments, examine the need for reforms in healthcare finance. Also discuss the issues associated with reinforcing insurance as the long-term strategy for health financing in this regard. (250 WORDS) **15**

भारत में स्वास्थ्य वित्तपोषण की वर्तमान प्रणाली के अंतर्गत बड़े पैमाने पर आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट भुगतान किए जाते हैं, ऐसे में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल वित्तपोषण में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में स्वास्थ्य वित्तपोषण के लिए दीर्घावधिक रणनीति के रूप में बीमा को सुदृढ़ करने से संबद्ध मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

According to World Bank, out of pocket expenditure in India is as high as 60% which pushes as much as 7% population into poverty.

Need for reforms :-

(1) Public funding is very low in India around 1.2% of GDP compared to stated Goal of 2.5% under National Health policy 2017

(2) Insurance based funding
- Issues of lack of coverage
- Unsustainable in long term

etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Almost 79% in urban and 72% of people in rural areas seek private healthcare, which is costly

(4) Regional imbalances as southern states have higher percentage towards health sector compared to northern.

(5) Corruption and leakages of funds alloted

(6) Funding in medical universities and towards R&D is very low which hinders new innovation

Issues with Insurance model

(1) It lacks comprehensive coverage due to lack of awareness

Eg. Rastriya Swastriya Bima yojana was unable to cover more than 30%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

population.

(2) Vested interests of Corporates in insurance and it leads to their monopoly over healthcare.

(3) Delay in settlement of claims.

(4) Unethical practices in private sector like extra charges, extra prescriptions and nexus with insurance companies.

(5) Its coverage of primary healthcare is very low and deals with only few diseases

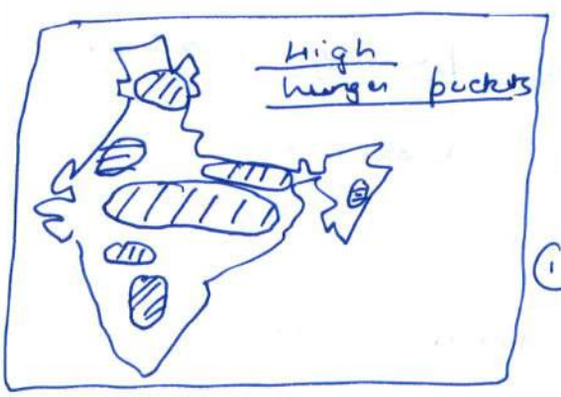
Hence while insurance sector is needed, greater focus should be on revamping primary healthcare infrastructure in India and improved spending on public healthcare as envisaged in National health policy 2017

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the significance of the recently launched National Nutritional Strategy in the light of sliding ranking of India along the Global Hunger Index. Also, discuss with examples, the role that local self governments can play in promoting, monitoring and sustaining nutrition initiatives.(250WORDS) **15**

ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स में भारत की गिरती रैंकिंग के आलोक में हाल ही में आरंभ की गई राष्ट्रीय पोषण रणनीति के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, पोषण से संबद्ध पहलों को बढ़ावा देने, उनकी निगरानी करने और उन्हें सतत बनाए रखने में स्थानीय स्व-शासन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

India was ranked 100/119 under Global hunger index published by IFPRI with hunger a 'serious' concern



Importance of National nutritional strategy

(1) It provides for specific target for various indicators of malnutrition like (i) Stunting (ii) Anemia, (iii) Low Birth weight etc.

(2) Deals with vulnerable section like women

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(3) It is comprehensive as it also focuses on factors like sanitation and other WASH facilities

(4) Integration with agricultural practices as it provides for setting up genetic gardens for Bio-fortified crops.

(5) Focus on hidden hunger and micro nutrients like Zinc, Iron, Folic acid etc.

(6) Specific regional focus on high malnutrition area like Koraput (Odisha), Gorakhpur (U.P.) etc.

(7) Gives regard to diverse food needs and utilization.

Role of PRIs :-

(1) PRIs can help in promoting schemes by regular meetings of Gram sabha, especially women

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members and creating awareness

(2) Monitoring via social audit by PRIs is a crucial component of Nutritional strategy
Eg: Social audit gave good results in MGNREGA.

(3) Awareness campaigns for promotion

(4) It can provides govt. with necessary data inputs regarding food habits of the people for better policy strategy

(5) Monitoring of other schemes like Swachha Bharat Mission etc. is being done by local bodies which is crucial for nutrition.

(6) With 33% women members, it will address the gender gap in nutrition.

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17. The bureaucracy in India is facing a number of serious challenges from diminishing human capital to political interference that, if left unaddressed, will lead to further institutional decline. Discuss. How can these challenges be addressed? (250 WORDS) **15**

भारत में नौकरशाही, ह्रासमान मानव पूंजी से लेकर राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप तक कई गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है, जिन्हें यदि अनसुलझा छोड़ दिया गया तो आगे और अधिक संस्थागत पतन होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (250 शब्द)

Bureaucracy is the permanent executive under constitutional framework and is created via Article 310 of the Constitution

Issues :-

(1) Diminishing human capital
- (1) Lack of man power at middle and higher level as noted by Baswan Committee
- Lack of specialization
- Poor training infrastructure

(2) Political meddling :- This was noted even by supreme court in Prakash Singh case (2006) and by 2nd ARC report. This

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is direct attack on their political neutrality.

Implications :-

1. Decline of trust among people on bureaucracy.
2. Red tapism and issues of Corruption.
3. Poor policy formulation and implementation. Eg. India need new policies to deal with 4th Industrial revolution which needs specialized skills
4. It reduces transparency and accountability in the system leading to redtapism
5. Decline of morale among Civil Servants

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Measures needed :-

(1) Introduction of lateral Entry as has been done by govt. recently for Joint secretary posts

(2) Passing Public service Bill 2007 to establish Public service boards to deal with issues of postings, promotions etc.

(3) Proper training (skills) at various levels as recommended by 2nd ARC

~~(4) Setting up of All India~~

(4) Reforms in Prevention of Corruption Act 2013

(5) Merit based promotions

(6) 360° feedback mechanism rather than Annual Confidential report.

All these steps are needed to revive bureaucracy in India based on modern needs and challenges

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. While many people have been able to rise above poverty line, India is still home to the largest number of poor. Discuss briefly the underlying factors responsible for the prevalence of poverty in India. What are the areas in which focussed efforts need to be made in order to accelerate poverty eradication in a sustainable manner? (250 WORDS) **15**

जहाँ, कई लोग गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर आने में सफल रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी सर्वाधिक संख्या में गरीब निवास करते हैं। भारत में गरीबी की व्यापकता के लिए उत्तरदायी अंतर्निहित कारकों पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। गरीबी उन्मूलन की गति को संधारणीय तरीके से तीव्र करने के लिए किन क्षेत्रों में ध्यान केंद्रित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्द)

According to OPHI multidimensional Index report, India accounts for about 1/3rd of global poors with 54% population multidimensionally poor

Factors :-

① Economic :-

(i) Globalization has especially harmed vulnerables like women, SC/ST due to increased competition

(ii) Rising inequalities.

② Social → Discrimination against gender, low castes etc.

↳ ~~Poor access to health and education~~

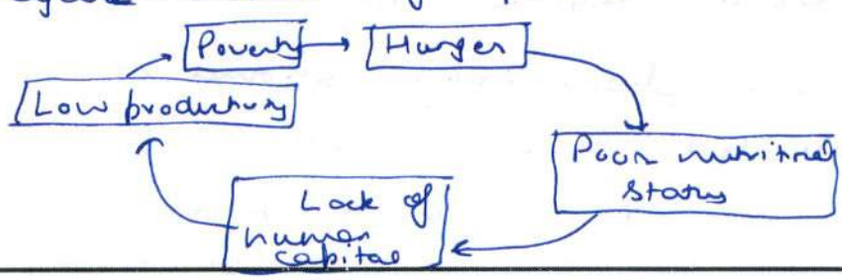
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Technological :- Digital divide is created due to poverty and it further excaberates it. Eg. Only about 25% of population has internet access.

(4) Policy implementation :-
- has not been effective enough
- Lacks comprehensiveness
- Lack universal coverage.

Eg. Social security coverage of insurance is very low in India to about 4-5% only

(5) Access to basic necessities like health, education, food security has been low causing further cyclic nature of poverty.



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Areas of focus :-

(1) Firstly access to basic amenities like health, education etc. must improve and should provided free of cost to poor

(2) Jobs need to be created in manufacturing sector along with skill development

(3) Social protection systems especially for vulnerables adopting a life cycle approach is needed
Eg. (1) Pensions for old age
(2) Food security for children etc.

(4) Policy measures to reduce regional imbalances like improving investments in low developed regions is needed.

(5) Social discrimination should be eradicated through social reengineering to eradicate poverty

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In context of the need to strengthen corporate governance, the Kotak panel report has called for a major overhaul in norms for listed companies. Critically discuss the impediments to corporate governance in India and evaluate how the recommendations can help in overcoming them. (250 WORDS) **15**

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में, कोटक पैनल के रिपोर्ट में सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों हेतु मानदंडों में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन का आह्वान किया गया है। भारत में कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि पैनल की सिफारिशें इनसे निपटने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती हैं? (250 शब्द)

According to Cadbury Committee of U.K., corporate governance refers to rules, practices and processes through which a company is functioning

Issues with corporate governance

(1) Rising no. of scams and frauds. Eg. (1) PNB fraud case (2) Satyam scam etc.

(2) Non adherence to regulatory rules

(i) According to IMF, non-adherence to listing agreement is an issue.

(ii) Former SEBI chief, U.K. Sinha quoted that only 1/5th of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Companies adhere to basic shareholding publishing norms

(3) Independence of independent directors is questionable due to control of board

(4) Majority shareholding is held by members of a family in the board

(5) Poor auditing standards as was witnessed in Satyam scam

(6) Lack of transparency and participation of women.

(7) No grievance redressal mechanism

Recommendations

(1) Independent directors role enhanced
- → should be atleast 1/3rd
- → Chairman should be non-executive director
- → Must be present in board meetings.

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(2) Auditor :- (1) It calls for enhanced auditing standards and providing them powers to look into transfer of funds from listed companies into unlisted in form of invest-ments

(3) Regulator :- (1) SEBI should have powers to punish auditors which will enhance their accounta-bility.

(4) It also provides for mechanism to deal with Insider trading by providing for non-disclosure of information to shareholders

(5) For public sector it provides for enhanced role in final say of board in selection of directors, rather than by ministry

These must be implemented along with curbing powers of promoters and enhancing transparency in corporate governance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Several issues related to adopting new technologies, transforming processes and improving implementation of NeGP need to be addressed. Discuss. Also, enumerate the sets of principles guiding the design and implementation of the e-Kranti Program (NeGP 2.0). (250 WORDS) **15**

नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने, प्रक्रियाओं को रूपांतरित करने और एनईजीपी (NeGP) के कार्यान्वयन में सुधार लाने से संबंधित कई मुद्दों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ई-क्रांति कार्यक्रम (NeGP 2.0) के डिजाईन (रूप-रेखा) और कार्यान्वयन का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले सिद्धांतों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

NeGP was launched in 2011 to make India a digitally empowered society and to enhance service delivery through Common service centres

Issues :-

① New technologies :-
- Lack of indigenous research. Eg. AI
- Bureaucratic Resistance
- Lack of funding
- Issues of loss of employment.

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(2) Transforming processes :- There is a need of complete Business process reengineering, rather than mere modification of processes to ensure success

(3) Implementation

- Need of funds
- Spatial digital divide
  Eg Less in North East region
- Slow pace of implementation
  Eg. Target of National Optical fiber mission missed
- Lack of participation of people
- Red tapism and bureaucratic hurdles.

Set of Principles for e-Kranti

(1) Access to services in local languages.

(2) Digital literacy of people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Universal spatial access

(4) Cyber security

(5) Uninterrupted power supply

(6) Focus on solving problems rather than creating merely infrastructure

(7) People's participation, especially of women.

(8) Continous evaluation and modification

Service delivery via E-Kranti is a key component of Digital India and must be holistically implemented.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1051)

Name of Candidate	Dhruv Mittal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	80110
Center	Karol Bagh (DL)	Date	11/08/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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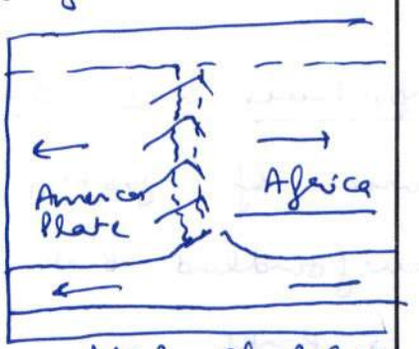
1. The mapping of ocean floor reveals complex and varied features, which rival the relief features on land. Discuss the reasons for the formation of main relief features of ocean along with their significance. **(150 words) 10**

महासागरीय अधस्तल के मानचित्रण से जटिल और विविध आकृतियों का पता चलता है, जो स्थलीय उच्चावचीय आकृतियों के तुल्य हैं। महासागरों की मुख्य उच्चावच आकृतियों के निर्माण के कारणों तथा उनके महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Mapping of sea floor was done by a no. of expeditions like GLOMAR, challenger expeditions etc.

Reasons :- (1) MOR (Mid oceanic ridge) is formed due to divergence of Plate boundaries (Fig. 1)



MOR of Atlantic
Fig. 1

(2) Trenches are formed along the convergent boundary Eg. Aleutian, Kurel, Japan bonin. (Fig. 2)

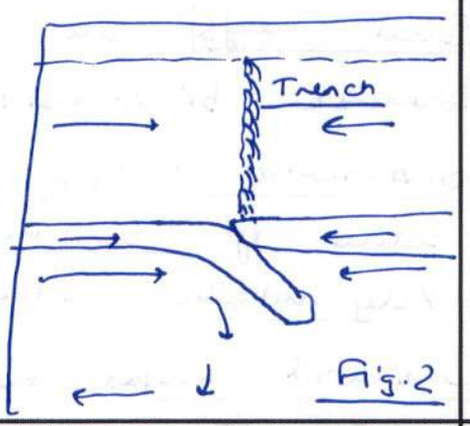


Fig. 2

(3) Submarine Canyons like Hudson Canyons, Indus Canyon etc.

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are formed due to Turbidity currents

(4) Banks, shoals and reefs

(1) Banks and shoals are formed due to deposition of various sediments

(2) Reefs are of Biological origin and are formed due to compaction of skeletons of Coral polyps

Importance : (1) Banks are major source of fishing sites Eg. Newfoundland Bank (USA), Doggers Bank (North sea)

(2) Banks provide harbour for ships

(3) Coral reefs are region of immense biodiversity

(4) Submarine ridges are major source of various minerals & Eg Poly metallic nodules, Metallic sulphides

(5) Continental slopes have immense oil resources. Eg. Persian gulf

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2. What is inversion of temperature? Discuss the various mechanisms of occurence of this phenomenon along with its climatic and economic significance. **(150 words) 10**

तापमान व्युत्क्रमण क्या है? इसके जलवायविक और आर्थिक महत्व के साथ इस परिघटना के घटित होने से संबंधित विभिन्न क्रियाविधियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Normally, temperature in atmosphere decreases with height with atmospheric lapse rate of 6.5°C/km. However under certain conditions, temperature may increase with height which is known as temperature inversion

Factors :-

① Radiation inversion :- In cold, winter nights, with clear sky, because of radiation of heat by ground surface, temperature may go down drastically. The lower layer in contact will cool due to conduction, causing inversion (Fig.1)

This page was sticked with Q.3 page so by mistake I wrote the other half of 2nd Question on next page (Q-3 - 2nd half).

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This is answer to 2nd half of Question no. 3

Framework :-

① The foremost institution to deal with industrial disaster is NDMA under Disaster Management Act 2006

② National Disaster response force in association with state level institutions like Police, Fire Brigade etc. are first responders of such disasters. Eg: Specific battalions to deal with Chemical, Nuclear disasters

③ Environmental impact Assessment as well as regular inspections and reports are taken to ensure that systems are functioning properly

④ Dedicated departments Eg. Department of Atomic energy for Nuclear safety

⑤ Special liability laws are there in some cases like Nuclear liability law and other Compensation Funds for relief

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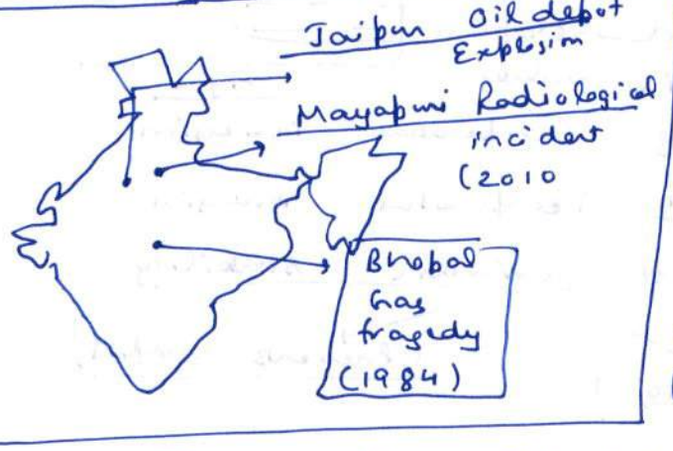
3. With rapid industrialization, the threat of industrial disasters has increased. Explain the meaning of industrial disaster with adequate examples. Also, highlight the legal and institutional framework to reduce the risk during such events. **(150 words) 10**

तीव्र औद्योगीकरण के साथ, औद्योगिक आपदाओं का खतरा बढ़ गया है। यथोचित उदाहरण देते हुए औद्योगिक आपदा के अर्थ की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ऐसी घटनाओं के दौरान जोखिम को कम करने के लिए कानूनी और संस्थागत ढांचे पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Industrial disasters refer to any incident during production or supply of industrial products which may lead to release of harmful gases, explosions etc which is beyond capacity of industrial mechanisms to control

Examples



These can occur in any industry like chemicals, nuclear, Pharma etc.

Eg. International :- Fukushima Nuclear disaster

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This is answer to 2nd half of Q.2

(2) Frontal inversion — as warm air moves over cold air in frontal conditions, temperature inversion takes place

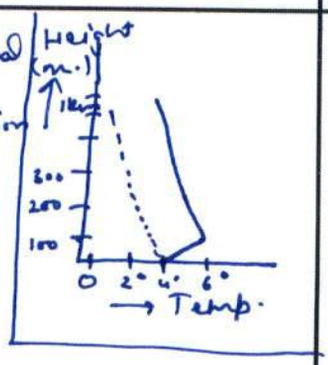

Fig. 1

(3) Advection :- In certain areas, there may be case where warm air starts moving over cold air.

Eg. (i) Around coasts (Fig. 2)

(ii) Meeting of cold and warm currents

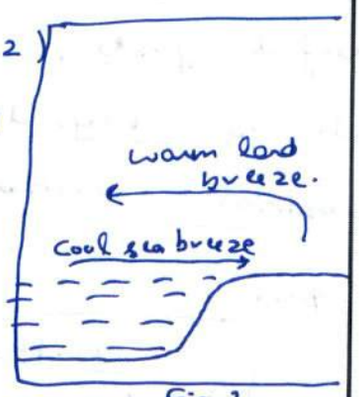

Fig. 2

(4) In hilly areas, cold air moves downslope and settle in valley region causing temperature inversion

Importance :- (1) Temperature inversion gives rise to climatic stability which (Gives rise to fog) (Prevents rainfall)

(2) It may cause navigation hazard around ports.

(3) Formation of smogs in cities is due to this

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4. What are 'dead zones'? Mention the reasons for their formation. Explain, in brief, the impact of such dead zones. **(150 words) 10**

'मृत क्षेत्र' (डेड जोन) क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। ऐसे मृत क्षेत्रों के प्रभाव की संक्षेप में व्याख्या कीजिए।

Dead zones are those marine zones which are characterized by

(i) Very low or almost nil oxygen presence.

(ii) Loss of Biodiversity

(iii) Sucking of nitrogen from rest of the oceans.

Recently a dead zone has been found in Bay of bengal in around 10000 km² area

Causes :- The major cause of formation of dead zone is pollution caused by anthropogenic factors.

High pollution → Nutrient Flow → Eutrophication → Hypoxic Conditions

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(2) Other factors like oil spills also cause such conditions.

(3) Invasion of alien species High BOD (biological oxygen demand) leads to loss of oxygen.

Impact :- (1) Creation of dead zones leads to loss of Biodiversity in such zones

(2) It sucks nitrogen out of the surrounding marine environment which further creates imbalance in marine ecosystem.

(3) Such zones are also known to create climatic impact due to reduced CO_2 sequestration and release of other GHG gases.

Hence the need of the hour is to curb anthropogenic activities in coastal areas, over exploitation etc.

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5. Stating the differences between deltas and alluvial fans, highlight the factors responsible for their formation. Also, briefly bring out the economic importance of these two depositional landform types. **(150 words) 10**

डेल्टा और जलोढ़ पंख के मध्य अंतर बताते हुए, उनके निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इन दो निक्षेपात्मक भू-आकृतिक प्रकारों के आर्थिक महत्व को भी संक्षेप में बताइए।

Deltas and alluvial fans are both features associated with riverine processes

Formation :- Formation of both is associated with rivers' inability to carry the sediment load due to reduction in speed

Ability to carry load $\propto$ (velocity)^6

↳ Gilbert's 6th power law

Differences :-

Alluvial Fans	Delta
① These are formed around foothills due to sudden decrease in velocity	① Deltas are formed near the mouth of the river

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as river enters plain region

Eg. Bhabhar zone in Himalayan foothills by Ganga (Fig. 1)

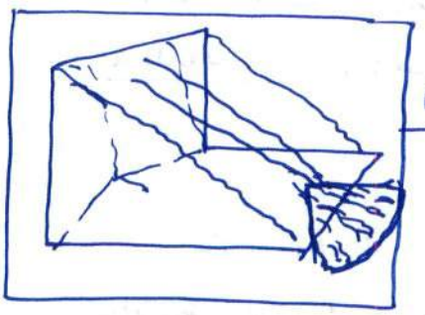


Fig. 1

(2) Associated with transition from youthful to mature stage

(3) Sediment size is much bigger but amount is less

as river is unable to carry huge sediment load.

Eg. Ganga - Brahmaputra delta.

(2) Associated with old stage of river

(3) Comparatively smaller size of sediments but huge quantities of sediments.

Importance :- (1) Both are unique ecology and have agricultural importance. Eg. G-B delta is known for Jute, rice cultivation.

(2) Tourism capabilities Eg. Sagar Island in G-B delta.

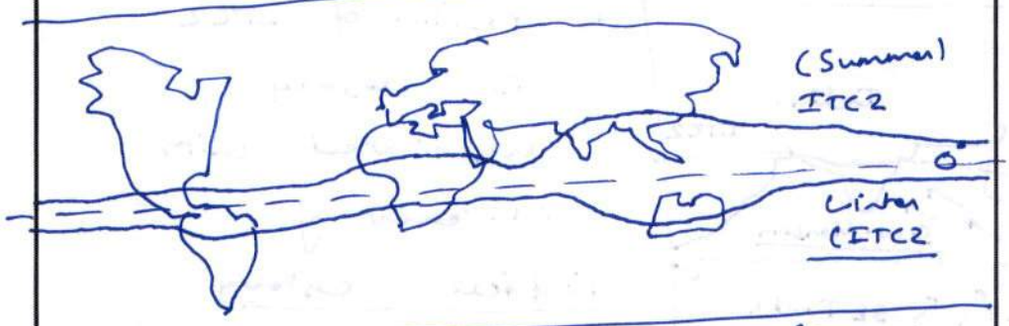
(3) Potential of mineral deposits like placer deposits

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What do you understand by Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)? Discuss the annual fluctuations and shifting of ITCZ belt and its significance for India. **(150 words) 10**

अंतः उष्ण कटिबंधीय अभिसरण क्षेत्र (ITCZ) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ITCZ पेटी के वार्षिक परिवर्तन और स्थानांतरण एवं भारत के लिए इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Inter tropical Convergence zone refers to the region of meeting place of the Trade winds from northern and southern hemsphere



(Fig. 1) ITCZ and its fluctuations

Fluctuations :- (1) As shown in Fig. 1 ITCZ moves northwards and southwards with similar apparent movements of sun in Northern summer and winter respectively

(2) Movement is much larger over Continents of Asia and Africa (upto 20° latitude)

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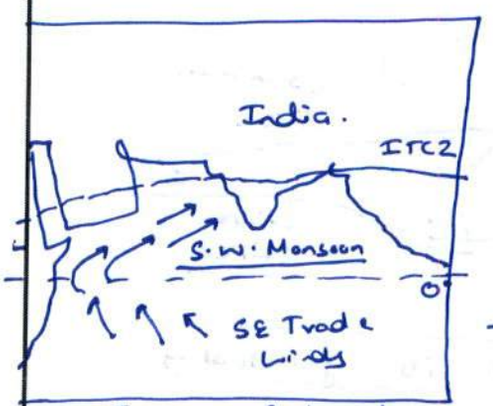
and much less over oceans due to high heat over continents.

Significance :-

① Shifting of ITCZ is crucial for Monsoon of India as it brings S-E trade winds into India (Fig. 2) as S-W winds



June - September
Fig. 2

② Position of ITCZ is closely associated with Movement of Tropical Easterly Jetstream with steers cyclonic disturbances from Bay of Bengal in India.

③ If ITCZ shifts around Foothills of Himalayas, it leads to break in Monsoon and heavy floods in Foothills region

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7. What is weathering? Discuss the ecological and economic significance of the process. **(150 words) 10**

अपक्षय क्या है? इस प्रक्रिया के पारिस्थितिकीय और आर्थिक महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Weathering is a process of disintegration and decomposition of rocks, insitu, into smaller fragments

- Weathering
  - Physical
    - Block disintegration
    - Unloading
    - Sheeting
    - Exfoliation
  - Chemical
    - Oxidation
    - Carbonation
    - Hydrolysis.

Tybes of weathering

Significance :-

① Ecological :- (i) First critical step in formation of soil

(ii) It leads to formation of a number of landforms and is crucial step in formation of erosional landforms

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(3) Weathering of rocks also leads to supply of nutrients to the plants

(4) All the major biomes are actually a result of weathering process

Economic :- (1) Soil is critical for agriculture.

(2) Weathering weakens the rocks which makes it easier to exploit minerals through mining

(3) It (especially chemical weathering) also enriches and enhances concentration of various minerals like Iron ore, manganese, copper etc. in the rocks which makes them economically viable to exploit.

(4) Loss of money due to repairing of damaged structure due to weathering

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain the concept of Sun-spot cycle. In view of the approaching Solar minimum, highlight the changes that it brings on sun's surface and the effects that it has on earth. **(150 words) 10**

सौर कलंक चक्र की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। आसन्न सोलर मिनिमम के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, सूर्य की सतह पर उत्पन्न होने वाले परिवर्तनों और इसके द्वारा पृथ्वी पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Sun spots are zones of cold areas on the photosphere layer of sun an are dark zones compared to surroundings

Sunspot cycle refers to periodic (11 years) rise and fall in number and concentration of sunspots which has immense significance

Rise in sunspots → Enhanced solar flares → Magnetic storms

Solar minimum :- This is the time of least sunspots on the surface of the sun's photosphere

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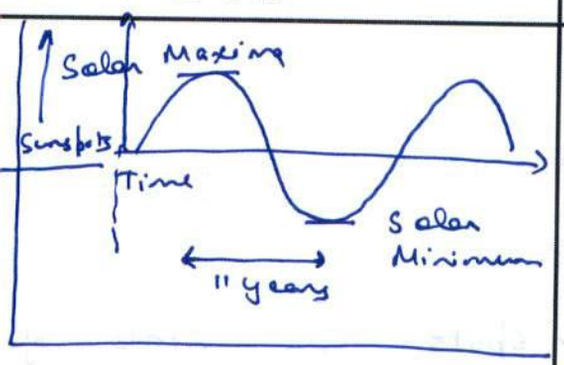
Impact :-



① It leads to least magnetic storms and activities on the surface of the sun causing least sunspots

② For earth it means that there will be less magnetic storms breaching magnetic field lines.

③ Less disruptions of communication and satellite systems.

④ Less gamma rays reaching earth surface.

⑤ Less formation of Auroras in North and South Pole regions

⑥ A possible rise in global temperatures aggravating global warming

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is Pacific Ocean Garbage Patch? Provide an account for the factors responsible for its development and location. Also, discuss its impacts and suggest measures for mitigation. **(150 words) 10**

पैसिफिक ओशन गार्बेज पैच क्या है? इसके विकास एवं अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए और शमन के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

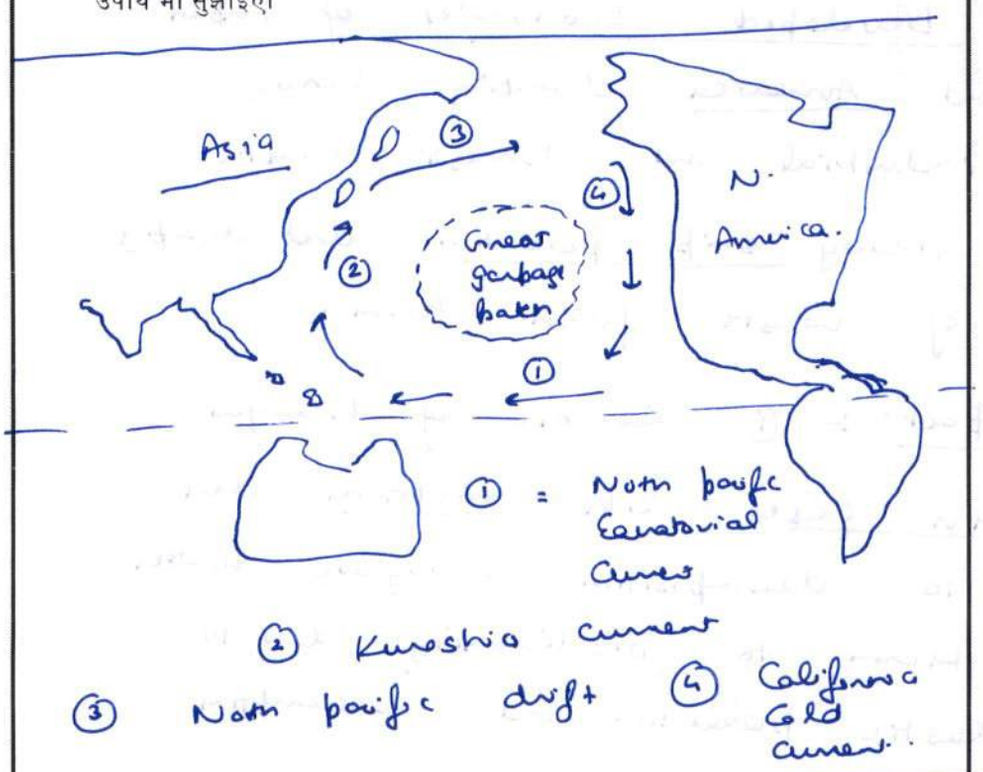


Fig. 1

Great pacific garbage patch is a patch of garbage (mainly plastic) floating in the Northern Pacific ocean between the circular gyre

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① factors :- (i) Gyral movement of current (Fig.) leads to concentration of garbage in the centre.

(ii) Developed economies of Japan and America dumping heavy industrial and domestic waste

(iii) Heavy ship pollution and dumping of waste from them.

Impact :- ① Release of harmful GHG gases like Methane due to decomposition of organic matter

② Harm to biodiversity due to plastic pollution and consumption

③ Impact of human health due to fish consumption and biomagnification

Remedy measures :- ① Reduction in marine pollution in line with London Convention on ship pollution

② Enforcement of UNCLOS which talks about Marine pollution

③ Reduction in domestic plastic consumption and recycling

Case study
- Bluefin Tuna fish is on verge of extinction due to this

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Explain the formation of mid-oceanic ridges in different oceanic basins of the world. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व के विभिन्न महासागरीय नितलों में मध्य महासागरीय कटकों के निर्माण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Midoceanic ridges cover over 70000 km in continous chains over the ocean sea floor

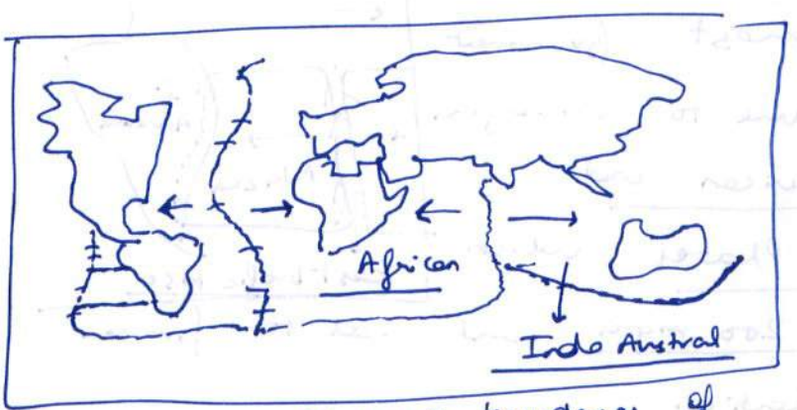
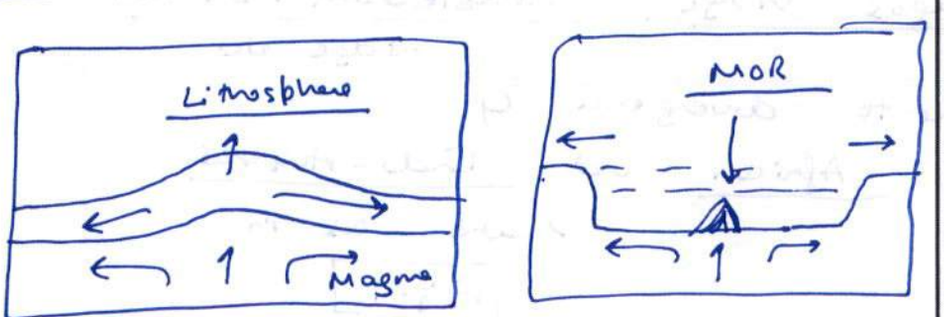


Fig. 1 Divergent boundaries of world

Formation of mid oceanic ridges is associated with the divergent boundary



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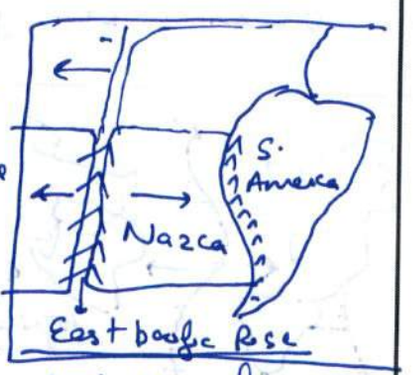
① Pacific :- In pacific, MOR can be seen in the form of East pacific rise as Nazca plate diverges from Pacific Plate

② Altantic ocean has the most prominent MOR due to divergence of American and African Plates which began 200 mya and led to formation of Atlantic.



③ In Indian ocean, the MOR is in the form of a number of ridges like Lakshadweep, Chagos ridge, Amsterdam - St. Paul ridge etc. due to divergence of African and Indo-Austral Plate as in Fig. 1

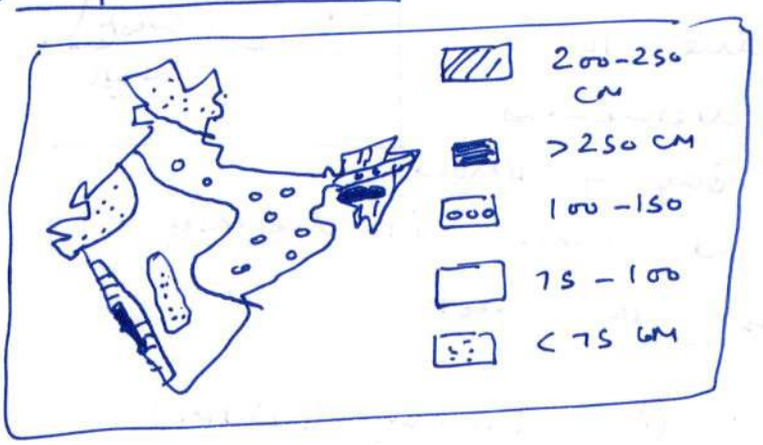
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Discuss the spatial and temporal variation of rainfall in India. Has this pattern been changing in recent years? Examine. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा की स्थानिक और कालिक भिन्नता पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या हाल के वर्षों में यह पैटर्न परिवर्तित होता रहा है? परीक्षण कीजिए।

India receives about 1200 mm of rainfall annually however with great spatial and temporal variation

(1) Spatial Variation :-



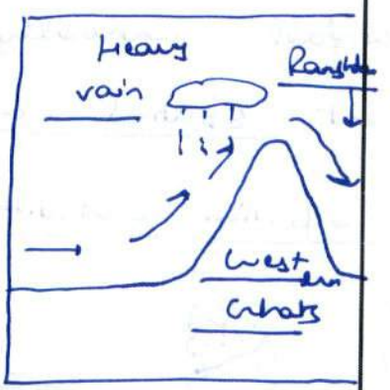
Causes :- (1) Western Ghats, A&N and North East India receives heavy orographic rainfall due to direct impact of Monsoon (Arabian and Bay of Bengal branch

(2) Western Rajasthan and parts of Andhra and Karnataka receives very low rainfall due to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(i) Monsoon winds moving parallel to Aravali

(ii) Arabian branch has rainshadow effect as it crosses Western Ghats.



(3) Over rest of the country, rainfall is mainly due to cyclonic disturbances led by Bay of Bengal branch and hence it decreases from east to west

Temporal :- (1) Annual (Intra) (Seasonal)

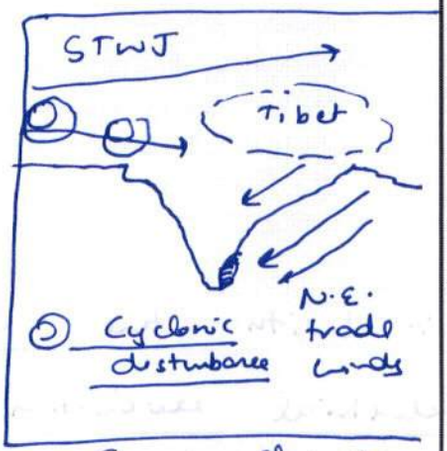
(i) Most of the rainfall (over 80%) concentrated in June to September due to shifting of ITCZ northwards and incoming of onshore S-W winds

(ii) Winter rainfall in Northern

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

plains and parts of Tamilnadu (Fig. 3)

(ii.) Intra annual variation due to various causes like Elnino, Madden Julian oscillation, Indian ocean dipole



Causes of winter rainfall

Changing pattern

(1) Over rainfall is on a decline due to rising phenomenon of El-Nino as noted by IPCC

(2) Frequency of high intensity rainfalls have increased due to rising temperatures (Economic Survey 2017-18)

(3) More formation of cyclones in Bay of Bengal due to Rising temperatures

(4) Weakening of S.W. Monsoon winds due to temperature rise in Arabian sea

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Technology has provided important tools for making disaster management more effective. Elaborate with special focus on the role of technology in reducing disaster risk. Also highlight the challenges in application of technological solutions in disaster affected areas. **(250 words) 15**

आपदा प्रबंधन को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी ने महत्वपूर्ण साधन प्रदान किए हैं। आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर विशेष ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, आपदा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में तकनीकी समाधानों के अनुप्रयोग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans :- With the advent of 4th Industrial revolution, the role of technology has become even more in every sphere especially in disaster management.

Role of technology

(1) Space technology :- Satellites have been used to measure global sea temperatures, prediction of climate disasters like Cyclones, Tsunams etc.
Eg. INSAT 3-D of India

(2) Early warning systems :-
Usage of cyber technology has

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

been done to quickly alarm people and enhance early warning systems

Eg. Sagar Vani app

(ii) Electronic sensors for early prediction.

Eg. German based Earthquake Early warning systems deployed in Gurugram

(3) Robotics and Nano technology

These have immense usage in dealing with industrial disasters where humans may not reach

(ii) Drones may be used for surveillance as well as evacuation

(4) Usage of cloud seedings to avert formation of cyclones

(5) Internet of things and Artificial intelligence can provide quick response in case of infrastructure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Eg: A building connected with IoT may automatically turn off electricity in case of Earthquakes or chemical leak to avoid fires

Challenges :- (1) Lack of Funds

(2) Difficult to hold technological systems as mostly power supplies get cut off during disaster

(3) Difficult to install such complicated systems in poor regions as well as difficult geographical terrains

(4) Low R&D in India

The need of the hour is to blend modern technology with traditional knowledge like Earthquake proof traditional homes like Ekra (Assam), Dhungas (Gujarat) etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. While overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away in India, what we need are better infrastructure and more effective crowd-control measures. Comment. Also, briefly enumerate NDMA guidelines for crowd management. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारत में सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि हमें बेहतर अवसंरचना और अधिक प्रभावी भीड़-नियंत्रण उपायों की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए NDMA के दिशानिर्देशों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India is a country with rising urban population, high density (384 / sq km) and large no. of religious congregations which makes overcrowding inevitable

Recent incidents like Stampede in Elphinstone Railway station (Mumbai) highlights the need to have better infrastructure

Need of better infrastructure and crowd control

(1) Lack of proper event planning and footfall estimates

(2) Lack of citizen friendly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

direction maps

(3) Less no. of exit points

(4) Police issues
- Low police / crowd ratio
- Lack of critical equipments like Barricades, Mike, Batons etc.

(5) Lack of retrofitting of infrastructure

(6) Unruly crowd at times

(7) Lack of adequate awareness among people regarding steps to be taken in case of stampede.

NDMA Guidelines

(1) For event managers

(i) There should be proper estimates of footfall

(ii) Proper direction related maps at critical locations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Availability of medical and firebrigade services at standby in case of any issues

(iv) Proper barricading and queue system

(v) Multiple exit points

Police :- (1) Police must maintain regular contact and communication with crowd via loud speakers

(ii) Maintainance of proper crowd-Police ratio.

(3) There shouldn't be any gas cylinder unchecked around the crowd

(4) For crowd :- (i) Donot Panic

(ii) In case of panic, move with hands around chest (similar to Boxers)

(iii) Look for side places to stand etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. State the conditions that are conducive for the formation of coral reefs. Mention the anthropogenic factors that have resulted in their decline. Also highlight its consequences. **(250 words) 15**

प्रवाल भित्तियों के विकास के लिए अनुकूल दशाएँ बताइए। उन मानवीय क्रियाकलापों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिनके परिणामस्वरूप प्रवाल भित्तियों का ह्रास हुआ है। साथ ही, इसके परिणामों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Coral reefs are major marine ecosystems and are called as rainforests of the oceans

Conditions :-

(1) Appropriate temperature (26-28°c)

(2) Suitable submarine platform (at about 30-50 m depth)

(3) Salinity should be appropriate (30-35 %) and neither too low, nor too high.

(4) Sediment free water and hence they are not found around river mouths

(5) Regular supply of nutrients through wave action

Eg. High Concentration in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Upwelling zones

(6) Presence of coral polyps

Anthropogenic factors

(1) Dumping of waste leads to choking of coral polyps

(2) Pollution
- Oil spills cut off sunlight
- Dumping of ballast warm water leads to bleaching.

(3) Green house gas emission
- Leads to global warming and coral bleaching.
- Ocean acidification and dissolution of coral reefs into sea water

(4) Overexploitation of biodiversity due to excess fishing

Case study
- Between 2016 and 2017, there has been over 50% decline in Great Barrier reef of reef area

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Creation of barriers like sea walls etc. leads to low supply of nutrients.

Consequences :- (1) Heavy loss of Biodiversity. Eg. ElNino of 1997 led to death of 16% corals

(2) Increase in GHG emission due to lowered CO_2 sequestration

(3) Coral reefs act as breakwaters to cyclones, Tsunamis etc. and hence their decline leads to increased vulnerability.

Eg. Pichavaram, Muthupet and Bhitarkanika suffered less due to coral reefs in 2004 Tsunami

(4) Loss of tourism potential

(5) Impact on livelihood of fishermen

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. In combining the sea floor spreading theory with continental drift and information on global seismicity, the theory of Plate Tectonics provides a coherent explanation for crustal movements. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन सिद्धांत और वैश्विक भूकंपीयता के बारे में सूचना के साथ सागर अधस्तल विस्तार सिद्धांत को संयोजित करने से, प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत भूपर्पटी संचलन की एक सुसंगत व्याख्या प्रदान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Plate tectonics is a major global framework, which was provided in 1960's, explaining various geological phenomenons including Orogeny, earthquakes, volcanoes etc.

(1) Continental drift, given by Wegner was the first major theory which challenged the paradigm of Permanency of ocean and continents and gave the idea of movement of continents through various Paleo climate, Geological evidences

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Sea floor spreading given by Harry Hess in 1960's contributed to Plate tectonics in following ways

(i) Corrected faults of Wegner

(i) It talked about movement of sea floor as well and not merely continents as envisaged by Wegner

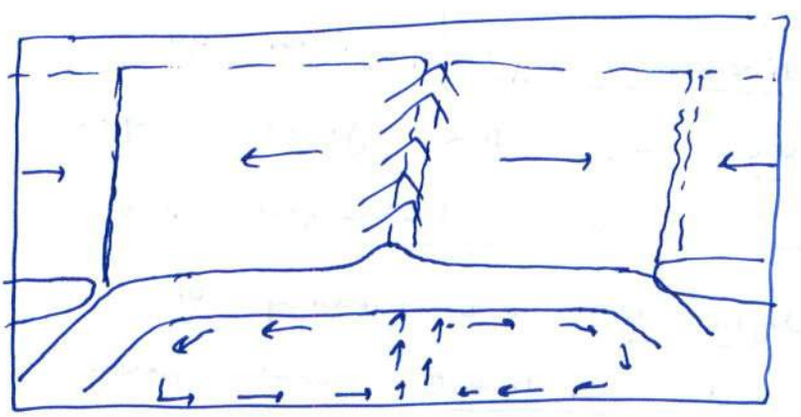


Fig. 1

(ii) Provided proper causal mechanism in the form of Convectional Current theory of Arthur Holmes

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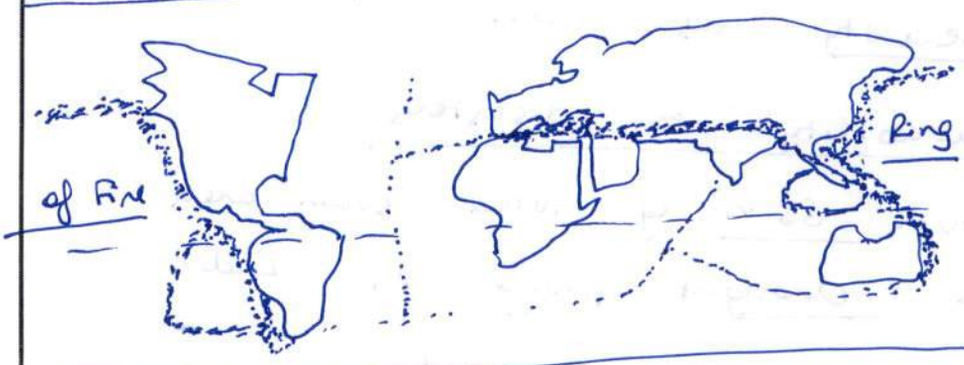
(iii) It was able to provide rough idea about demarcation of Plate boundaries in the form of Presence of MOR → Along divergent
Presence of Trenches → Along convergent boundaries

(j) Seismic studies :- Analysis of Earthquake map



areas of seismic activities provided the correct idea about the plate boundaries as well as type of boundaries. Eg: More earthquakes along convergent boundaries

(ii) It also gave idea about subduction zones (Benioff zones)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Provide an appraisal of the vulnerability of the agriculture sector to natural disasters. What can be done to strengthen the resilience of the sector in order to reduce the impact of such disasters? **(250 words) 15**

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति कृषि क्षेत्र की सुभेद्यता का आकलन कीजिए। ऐसी आपदाओं के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए इस क्षेत्र की अनुकूलन क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु क्या किया जा सकता है?

Agriculture forms the backbone of Indian economy as 50% of population is engaged in it and is crucial for food security as well

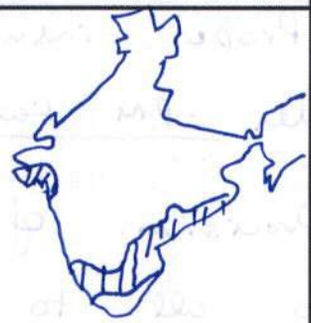
Vulnerability to disasters

(1) Over 68% of total sown area is drought prone in India especially in dry lands

(2) Coastal regions which include fishermen as well as coastal crop growers are vulnerable to cyclones, Tsunamis and soil salinization (Fig. 1)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Over 40 million hectares of India, especially in river valleys of Ganga are prone to floods



Cyclone prone area

(4) There is also a biological disaster threat to agriculture due to some pest attacks. Eg: Pink ballworm destroyed Cotton crop recently

As economic survey (2017-18) noted all these threats are going to enhanced with rising global temperatures, which will reduce revenues by 20-25%.

Measures :-

(1) Diversification :- Agriculture need to be diversified and practices like Horticulture, sericulture, apiculture need to be promoted to reduce risks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Proper insurance mechanism under PM Fasal Bima yojana

(3) Provision of irrigation facilities to all to check the impact of low rainfall under PM Krishi Sinchai yojana.

(4) Floods and droughts can be checked by adopting traditional water harvesting structures under water shed management.

(5) Developing proper Early warning systems

(6) Promoting adoption of drough resistant crops like Millets through suitable policy measures under MSP

(7) Creation of Bufferstocks to ensure food security

(8) Creation of additional jobs in other sectors

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Explain what a drought is and describe its different types. Discussing the environmental and societal impacts of droughts, enumerate the factors that aggravate these. **(250 words) 15**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि सूखा क्या है तथा इसके विभिन्न प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए। सूखे के पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा करते हुए, इनकी गंभीरता को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Drought in simple terms refers to shortfall in moisture or water supply compared to the demand

Types :-

① Meteorological :- It occurs when there is shortage of rainfall

Eg: IMD terms shortfall of over ~~less~~ than 10% in more than 10% geographical area as drought.

② Hydrological :- It refers to drying up of waterbodies like rivers, lakes, ground water, local ponds, tanks etc.

③ Agricultural :- When soil moisture is not

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

adequate for the required crops to be grown.

Impact :-

(1) Environmental

(i) Loss of moisture leads to death of plants and trees

(ii) In case of severe shortage, overall biodiversity may be lost / harmed

(iii) Drying up of soil creates conducive conditions for desertification

(iv) Riverine ecology will be impacted especially flora and fauna

(v) It may also lead to conditions of dust storm

(2) Societal :- (1) Loss of economy due to severe impact on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

agriculture

(ii) Farmer suicides

(iii) Social unrest due to such large scale impact.

~~Remedy~~ Aggravating measures :-

(1) Crops should be grown in accordance with agro-ecological regions, which is not there

(2) Diversification of agriculture, to enhance resilliance via additional sources of income, is lacking

(3) Conservation of water is lacking
- Rainwater harvesting
- Measures like Mulching
- Watershed management

(4) Access to irrigation for all, under PM Krishi Sinchai yojana, is only about 50%.

(5) Access to insurance facilities (PM fasal Bima yojana) is only about 30%.

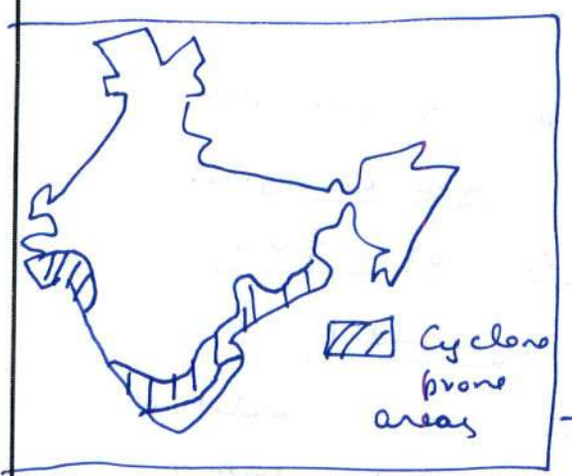
(6) Proper early warning systems are lacking

(7) Climate change

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Assess the vulnerability of Indian coastal regions to cyclones. Also, mention the objectives and approach adopted by the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Program (NCRMP) in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

चक्रवातों के प्रति भारतीय तटीय क्षेत्रों की सुभेद्यता का आकलन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में राष्ट्रीय चक्रवात जोखिम शमन कार्यक्रम (NCRMP) द्वारा अपनाए गए उद्देश्यों और दृष्टिकोण का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।



Of about 7500 km of Coastline, over 5100 km is prone to cyclones in India

vulnerability :-

(1) India gets about 6-8 cyclonic storms in a year (From both Bay of Bengal and Pacific) of which 2-3 can be severe

(2) Temporal aspect : Most cyclones visit during May to June and October to december

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Vulnerability is more towards Eastern Coast than west due to
- Higher temperature of Bay of Bengal
- Cyclones from Pacific ocean
- Westward movement of cyclones

(4) Vulnerability is enhanced due to
- Heavy population pressure
- Poor coastal infrastructure
- Lacunas in early warning systems as well as evacuation measures as was visible in recent Cyclone Ockhi

(5) Tropical climate and climate change are further increasing vulnerability

NCRMP :- It was launched in 2001 after Odisha Super Cyclone of 1999 whose objective is to minimize the impact of cyclones through reducing vulnerabilities and enhancing resilliance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It takes a holistic approach for cyclones and seeks to –

1. Create local level vulnerability and risk maps
2. Development of world class technology for Early warning systems
3. People's participation
   - Creating awareness
   - Disaster Mock drills
   - Focus on vulnerables
4. Enhancing Coastal infrastructure to ensure speedy evacuation
   Eg. Cyclone Phailin was dealt with efficiently
5. Implementation of Coastal Management Rules to avoid unwanted infrastructure in coastal areas
6. Coastal Vegetation like Mangroves need to be improved
7. Horizontal and vertical Coordination between different level of authorities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What role have volcanoes played in formation of earth's atmosphere in the past? Elaborate on the impact of volcanic activity on climate change in contemporary times. **(250 words) 15**

अतीत में पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल के निर्माण में ज्वालामुखियों ने क्या भूमिका निभायी है? समकालीन समय में जलवायु परिवर्तन पर ज्वालामुखीय गतिविधियों के प्रभाव का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Early earth's atmosphere was composed of only H_2 and Helium which was blown away by solar winds.

Volcanoes, through the process of 'Degassing' released a number of gases including

CO_2,	HCl
NO_2,	NH_3
SO_2,	
H_2S,	N_2 etc.

These were the first gases in the atmosphere.

(i) Since Nitrogen is almost inert, its composition has remained constant since then

(ii) Release of CO_2 gave birth to initial flora which then led to addition of Oxygen

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Even today degassing is a major phenomenon who continues to add gases to atmosphere, though impact has reduced much

(3) Release of CO_2 and Methane also led to stabilization of Earth's temperature due to greenhouse gas phenomen

Impact of Volcanoes presently

(1) Volcanoes are known to have caused climate changes at least at regional level

Eg. Krakatoa eruption of 1883 led to massive release of dust and ash in atmosphere which caused decline in global temperatures for next few years

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Many geologists have stressed on the role of volcanoes on ice ages and age of glaciation and de-glaciation

However modern climate change characterized by rise in temperature has very less impact of volcanic activities.

As per IPCC AR-5 report, current increase of Greenhouse gases has very minimal role of volcanoes and most of the global warming is due to 'Human made volcanoes' i.e. Industries, Automobile emissions, deforestation etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. A need has been felt to demarcate aquifer systems in the country so as to provide critical information to plan for their sustainability. Analyse. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in this regard.

(250 words) 15

देश में जलभृत (एक्विफर) प्रणालियों को सीमांकित करने की आवश्यकता का अनुभव किया जा रहा है, ताकि उनकी संधारणीयता संबंधी योजना बनाने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण सूचना प्रदान की जा सके। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Aquifers are storage reserves of groundwater i.e subsurface regions of saturated ground water

Need to demarcate :- (1) Being an agrarian Country. India's over 60% of irrigation needs are sourced from ground water

(2) Rapid exploitation. Eg. As per NASA report, 105 out of 126 aquifer blocks of Punjab are over exploited

(3) Pollution :- Various types of pollution (Fig. 1 and 2)

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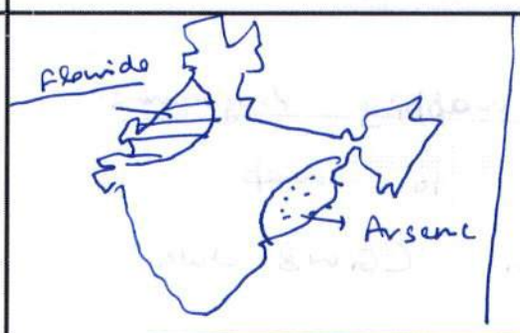

Fig 1

Fig. 2

(4) Groundwater are also source of our drinking water needs and problems of biomagnification can lead to diseases
Eg: Blue baby syndrome due to Nitrate pollution

(5) Also, surface water and groundwater ecology are deeply interlinked and hence demarcation is crucial to check issues of floods and droughts as noted by Mihir Shah Committee

(6) To check issues of soil salinization

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken

(1) National aquifer mapping Programme has been launched to map aquifers based on CGWB data.

(2) Co-ordination among various organisations and ministries. Eg. GSI, ISRO, CGWB are Co-ordinating to use various satellite ~~space~~ and geological information

(3) Aquifer mapping is also a component under PM Krishi Sinchai yojana and Namami Ganga

(4) Co-ordination with foreign govt. and organisation. Eg. One of objectives of NISAR (NASA and ISRO) satellite of USA and India seeks to map country's aquifers

(5) State level measures have been taken by a number of states like Haryana, Punjab etc.

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04 AUG 2018 NO. 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1059)

Name of Candidate	Dhruv Mittal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	80110
Center	DL (Karol Bagh)	Date	04/08/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. **(150 words) 10**

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

BOT (Build operate transfer) and EPC (Engineering Procurement Construction) are two of the models of PPP based infrastructure development.

BOT :- It involves private sector in Building and Operating the infrastructure for some time and then returning the same to government.

Issues :- ① All investment comes from private sector which puts burden on them

② Time and Cost overruns lead to creation of NPAs. Eg. Road sector has about 18% of total NPAs due to land or environment clearance

③ Burden to collect toll in BOT (toll) model falls on Private sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In EPC model,

Private sector is concerned only with Engineering and Construction of the project where as entire financial burden comes on govt.

Private sector is paid after the completion based on performance.

Issue :- ① Too much financial burden on government.

② Lack of funds

Hybrid annuity model is a hybrid of above two (BOT : EPC = 40 : 60) where government invest 40% of project cost where as rest comes from private sector. Private sector is paid rest via annuity after completion.

Benefits :- ① Better risk sharing

② Doesn't put much financial burden on both.

③ Faster land and environment clearances.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent.

(150 words) 10

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Formal sector refers to a sector which may have one or more of following features

(i) Not taxed (ii) Doesn't come under social security (iii) Not par of GDP / GNP (iv) Doesn't come under government regulations.

A number of studies have given different estimates of extent of formality in India. Even Economic Survey 2017-18 noted that informality is exaggerated in India.

(1) Based on social security net, almost 31% of non-farm jobs are in formal sector

(2) Based on GST tax net the number goes upto 50%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Based on Firms

- Completely Formal (0.6% of total firms)
- Come under Social security
- Under tax net
- Don't Come under both

Come under Social security / Under tax net: 13% of firms

Don't Come under both: 85% of firms

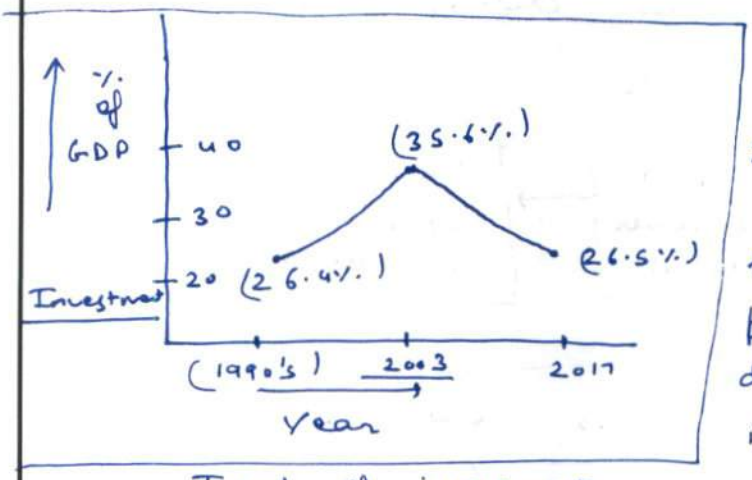
Steps taken :

1. Demonetization and Digital India to improve digitization and tax compliance
2. GST reform has led to increased formalization
3. Make in India and other programmes for job creation like Start up India to create more jobs
4. Wage Code Bill to bring organisations under government labour laws.
5. Measures to improve social security cover like EPFO, ESIC etc.
6. Ensuring credit availability through schemes like PM Mudra Yojana

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।



Trend of investment

Economic Survey 2017-18 pointed towards prolonged decline of investment rate in the country due to various reasons:

① Twin balance sheet problem :-

Our investment decline has been related to balance sheet issues

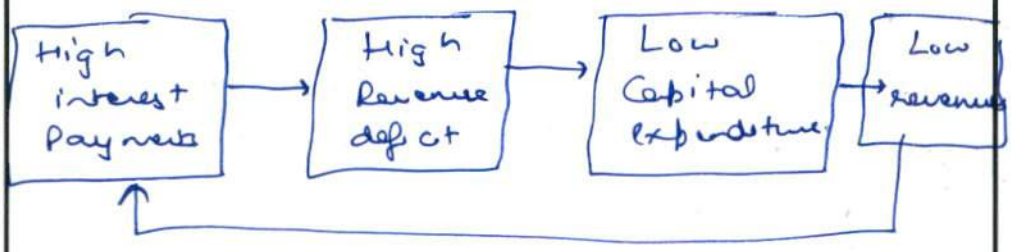
Stress in banks → NPAs → Less Credit → Low investment by Corporates

Most of the decline has been in private investment (about 5 percentage points since 2007-08.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Shift of household investment towards financial assets

(2) Decline in govt. investment due to high revenue deficit and interest payments



Steps taken :- Steps have been taken to resolve twin balance sheet issue

(1) Recapitalization of about 2.1 lakh crores.

(2) Resolution has been speeded up by introduction of Insolvency and bankruptcy Code

(3) Recognition via proper Asset quality review

(4) Reduction in corporate tax to 25%.

(5) Reforms in banking via introduction of Bank board bureau, merger of SBI and disinvestment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Strengthening the policy and institutional ecosystem supporting inclusive growth needs to be a top policy priority to thrive in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

चौथी औद्योगिक क्रांति में सफल होने के लिए समावेशी विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने वाली नीति एवं संस्थागत परिवेश के सुदृढ़ीकरण को शीर्ष नीतिगत प्राथमिकता बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

4th industrial revolution, a term coined by World Economic Forum refers to revolution which is characterized to technologies blurring the lines between physical, biological and digital spheres. Eg. Artificial intelligence, Internet of things etc.

4th Industrial revolution while having immense potential of growth can lead to

(i) Highened socio-economic divide
(ii) digital divide
(iii) Rural urban divide etc.

Even Economic Forum stated that it may lead to loss of 5 million jobs in India in next 5 years as low skills job become redundant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need :- (1) There is a need to promote innovation and start up ecosystem in India to promote adoption and utilization of new technologies for socio-economic benefits

Eg: Microsoft - ICRISAT app for sowing seeds. uses Artificial intelligence

(2) Reforms in FDI and ensuring Ease of doing business for greater investments

(3) Focus on Make in India especially in labour intensive sectors like apparel, footwear and leather to create jobs

(4) Promoting skill India and digital India to create necessary skills as well as digitization to ensure smooth transition

4th IR is a reality which we cannot afford to miss and hence an integrated approach is needed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Explaining the role of human capital in economic development of a country, highlight the challenges and opportunities related to human capital formation in India. **(150 words) 10**

किसी देश के आर्थिक विकास में मानव पूंजी की भूमिका की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में मानव पूंजी निर्माण से संबंधित चुनौतियों एवं अवसरों पर प्रकाश डलिए।

Joseph stiglitz had put immense thrust on importance of human capital apart from natural capital for human and economic development

Role :- ① Human capital is the one which converts natural capital to utilizable capital.

② Skilled human capital leads to greater innovation which propels country on path of development.

③ It improves efficiency and total factor productivity of any economy.

Even Economic Survey 2017-18 has noted that lack of human capital may put India into a Middle income trap

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges :-

① Poor education :- As ASER report noted that 40-50% of children in 3-8 class standard lack basic learning standards

② 4th IR :- It is leading to rendering traditional skills redundant - This will be a challenge as already only 2% of population gets formal training

③ Health issues :- High IMR, MMR, disease burden etc.

④ Social issues :- Stigma against women labour force participation.

Opportunities :- ① Demographic transition of India has led to

- Low dependency ratio
- High young population

which can be harnessed.

② Women labour force participation can boost GDP by 27% - IMF chief

③ Rising labour wages in China is an added advantage

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. In the context of major challenges that have restricted industrial growth, there is need for a new industrial policy to enable the industry to fulfill its role as the engine of growth and shoulder the responsibility of adding more value and jobs. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

औद्योगिक संवृद्धि को बाधित करने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में, उद्योग को संवृद्धि के वाहक के रूप में अपनी भूमिका के निर्वहन एवं अधिक मूल्यवर्धन और रोजगार में वृद्धि का उत्तरदायित्व संभालने में सक्षम बनाने हेतु एक नई औद्योगिक नीति की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Secondary sector in India accounts for about only 18% of the GDP

Even Economic survey has talked about fear of "Premature deindustrialization" in India.

Challenges :-

(1) By passing of manufacturing sector to become service oriented economy (Premature deindustrialization)

(2) Threats from competition from Bangladesh, Vietnam etc. to make in India due to labour advantage

(3) Issues with Ease of doing business

(4) Lack of skills (only 2% of population is formally skilled)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Poor infrastructure
- → Access to electricity
- → Fragmented Logistics
- → Outdate machinery

(6) Challenges to exports due to 'Protectionism' and 'quality issues'

All these issues demand a new industrial Policy which should focus on -

(1) Labour intensive sectors like Textiles, Leather etc. where India has traditional advantage.

(2) Promoting MSMEs to achieve higher jobs as well as balanced regional growth

(3) Inter sectoral convergence between Agriculture, Industry and services to get better forward and backward linkages

(4) Improving infrastructure and logistics to achieve Competitiveness

(5) Adopting Indian National Strategy on Standardization to improve quality and standards

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discussing the reforms that contributed in improving India's ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index, identify the challenges that still remain in the overall environment of doing business. Suggest some concrete steps that India can take to further improve its performance on the index. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नस' सूचकांक में भारत की रैंकिंग को बेहतर बनाने में योगदान करने वाले सुधारों पर चर्चा करते हुए, व्यवसाय करने के समग्र वातावरण में अब भी विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। भारत द्वारा इस सूचकांक पर अपने प्रदर्शन को और अधिक सुधारने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ ठोस कदम सुझाइए।

Recently in 2018 report of World Bank on Ease of doing business ranked India on 100th position, a 30 place jump. for the first time ever

Reforms :-

① Starting a business was improved by introduction of SPICe forms which merged PAN, TAN forms

② Insolvency and Bankruptcy code improved resolution process

③ Tax filing was improved by adoption of Income computation and disclosure standards (2016) and e-filing of tax

④ Improved infrastructure at Nhava Shava port and reduce compliance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

time at Delhi and Mumbai airport

(5) Measures taken by SEBI to protect minority investors.

(6) National judicial data grid etc.

However the report also noted the much needed areas of reforms like (i) Starting a business (ii) Contract Enforcement (iii) Construction Permits etc. (iv) Cross border trading

Measures :-

(1) Proper implementation of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 2015 and promotion of ADRs

(2) Improving efficiency of judicial process to reduce pendency of commercial cases (Eco survey 2017-18)

(3) Implementation of Startup India to improve startup ecosystem

(4) Proper implementation of GST act

(5) Expediting Municipal permits to speed up construction permits

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) are fast becoming an important avenue for channelising funds for projects in infrastructure sector. Explaining the concept of SPVs, highlight some of the benefits and risks associated with them. Also, suggest measures to manage the risks identified.

(150 words) 10

विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन (स्पेशल पर्पज व्हीकल्स: SPVs) तेजी से अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में परियोजनाओं हेतु निधियों (फंड्स) को दिशा प्रदान करने वाले महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग बनते जा रहे हैं। SPVs की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए उनसे संबंधित कुछ लाभों एवं जोखिमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चिन्हित जोखिमों को प्रबंधित करने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Special purpose vehicles are basically legal entities formed for a specific purpose with defined goals and objectives. Examples (i) SPVs for Smart cities mission

Benefits :- (1) Focus on specific area leads to higher efficiency

(2) Better allocation of resources without putting entire firm at risk

(3) High specialization leads to reduced time and cost overruns

(4) It ensures ease of doing business

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for private sector

(5) Dual benefits → Govt. gets access to resources
→ Private sector gets easy regulatory environment

Challenges :- (1) SPV in smart city mission is said to be eroding authority of local bodies

(2) Issues of fixing accountability

(3) Broad and unclear objectives

(4) Risks of crony capitalism

(5) Risk of misuse of Public resources for private gains

Measures :- (1) Involvement of local bodies in smart city mission

(2) Clear definition of roles, objectives and risk allocation

(3) Plug and play model to ease regulatory environment.

(4) Having a clear long term policy regarding SPV model

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Providing social security, especially to those working in unorganised sector, is an important requirement to achieve the goal of inclusive growth. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना, विशेषकर उन लोगों को जो असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं, समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Unorganized sector of India is defined as work places which employ less than 10 people and lack access to social security benefits etc.

Need for social security

(1) Unorganized sector account for about 90% of total economy of the country

(2) Bringing them under social security net will help in getting better data about their functions

(3) Women will benefit the most as a large contribution of them goes unnoticed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) It can add up to the tax collection of the govt.
Eg. Govt. can bring sex workers and prostitution under its ambit to better regulate it

(5) Reduced exploitation of the workers and better access to wages by bringing them under Wage Code Bill 2017

(6) It will help in bridging rural - urban gap as well as balanced regional development.

(7) It will also boost insurance and pension sector.

Hence govt. should try to formulate a policy for universal social security coverage on the lines of Ayushman Bharat scheme through Atal Pension scheme, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. NBFCs can play a critical role in strengthening our SME ecosystem and contributing to economic development. Comment. Also, discuss the need to build a regulatory framework to address the challenges that NBFCs face.

(150 words) 10

NBFCs हमारे SME परिवेश को सुदृढ़ करने एवं आर्थिक विकास में योगदान करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, NBFCs द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु एक नियामक ढांचा तैयार करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

NBFCs are defined under Companies Act 1956 and are those companies mainly dealing with business of loans, advances, stock exchanges, mutual funds etc. but whose primary business is not of agriculture etc.

Role :- (1) NBFCs like Chit funds, Mutual funds etc. have played a crucial role in mobilizing small savings of the poors

(2) Access to credit for MSMEs where banking sector has been absent. Eg: MUDRA is established as NBFC

(3) Investment in startups via Venture Capital funds

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Access to social security through insurance and Pension schemes

(5) Development of secondary market i.e Stock markets

(6) Development of infrastructure. Eg. SEBI approved INVITs

Need for regulation

(1) Lack of grievance redressal mechanism (∵ RBI approved ombudsmen scheme for NBFCs)

(2) Lack of insurance for depositors as they are not part of Payment and settlement system

(3) Scams like Ponzi schemes, Sardha Chit fund scam etc. further stress the need for regulations.

(4) High market volatility puts investors on risk

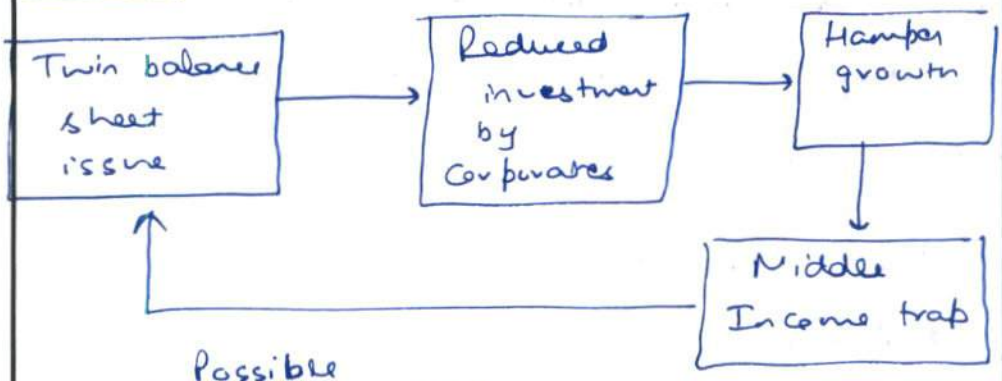
(5) Lack of awareness among people and lack of penetration of products offered

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per the latest RBI bimonthly report, NPAs have grown up to over 10% of total advances and may rise upto 11% by end of 2018



Possible scenario noted by Ecosurvey 2017-18

It basically refers to worsening of balance sheet of banks as well as Corporates and has led to reduced investment in the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Potential of IBC :- IBC was introduced to provide early detection of stress as well as comprehensive resolution of bankruptcy to resolve the Chakravyuha challenge i.e. impeded exit of economy.

(1) It reduces the time taken for resolution process which currently is about 4.3 years (270 days mandated)

(2) Makes resolution from judicially driven to commercially driven (led by Insolvency professionals) process.

(3) Unlocks the locked capital in the insolvent firms

(4) Improved ease of doing business as noted by World

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Bank which leads to higher investment.

High EODB → High investor sentiment → Improved credit ratings by Moody

Hence IBC makes the Ease of doing business throughout the lifecycle of a business.

(5) Resolution of problems of NPA via IBC will also boost growth further

Hence the need of the hour is faster implementation of IBC within the given timeframe.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Public Sector Enterprises formed the backbone of industrial development after independence, but with changing times, their role has also changed. Discuss. Also, comment on the need to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the issues that they are facing. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के उद्यम औद्योगिक विकास की रीढ़ बने, लेकिन बदलते समय के साथ उनकी भूमिका भी बदल गई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी रणनीति अपनाये जाने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

PSEs were envisaged in India right before the independence and were established after independence for following purposes

(i) Self-dependence for critical goods like Capital and basic goods

(ii) Import substitution

(iii) Balanced regional development

(iv) To propel India on high growth path via rapid industrialization.

Example :- Bhilai steel Industries was established for balanced regional growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Changing role :-

① With emerging LPG era, the role of self-dependence and import substitution have blurred

② Their major role is to lead R&D and production in major strategic sectors like Defence, space, Atomic Energy etc. to ensure "Make in India" in these areas

③ To improve efficiency to enhance quality of service delivery has become greater emphasis
Eg. Performance of railways has been poor

④ Incorporate corporate governance standards.

Issues :- ① Inefficiencies and bureaucratic structures

② Poor use of technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Heavy loss making which put pressure on public exchequer
Eg: Air India

(4) Excessive labour force due to redundant labour laws.

Steps needed :-

(1) As government and NITI Aayog has noted, govt should disinvest in loss making PSUs like Air India and in non-strategic PSUs

(2) Bringing standards of corporate governance in PSUs. and ensuring proper accountability

(3) Reforms in railways based on report of Bibek Debroy Committee

(4) Performance based funding

(5) Improvement in technology and overall infrastructure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. For a developing country like India, the sectoral allocation of scarce resources is a critical factor determining pace and quality of development. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए, दुर्लभ संसाधनों का क्षेत्रकों को आबंटन वस्तुतः विकास की गति और गुणवत्ता का निर्धारण करने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ever since independence, India has followed a "imbalanced growth model" i.e Mahalnobis's strategy which entailed different allocation of resources to different sectors based on priority and competitive advantage.

Since 2nd Plan, the major aim was to improve (i) Self reliance
(ii) Import substitution
(iii) Industrial development.

Mahalnobis Model

which led to greater allocation to industrial sector. While it led to industrial growth, it also hampered agricultural

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Similarly our low allocation in social sector (only about 3.5% of GDP in education and 1.2% in health) has led to adverse social indicators. Eg: India rank 93/128 in Social Progress Index.

Poor allocation to R&D (0.7% of GDP) has hampered innovation in the country

Hence it is clear that sectoral allocation of resources has critical importance in determining pace and quality of development.

In this light following steps should be taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Facilitating participation of private sector and improving Ease of doing business

(2) Focus on core areas like Social sector etc. to focus on redistribution and human capital formation

(3) Efficient utilization of scarce resources is critical

Eg: Water use efficiency in irrigation must be improved which account for 80% of ground water use

Not merely sectoral planning, government should also focus on regional planning to ensure balanced and sustainable utilization of resources

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्रक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

MSMEs in India are defined under MSME Act 2006 as follows

MSMEs

Manufacturing			Services		
Micro	Small	medium	Micro	Small	medium
<50 lakh	50 lakh - 5 crores	5 - 10 crores	<10 lakh	10 lakh - 2 crores	2 - 5 crores
Investment in Plant and machinery			Investment in machinery		

Role :- (1) Employment :- About 110 million jobs are in MSMEs

(2) Social benefits

(i) Balanced regional growth

(ii) Women employment.

(iii) Bridge rural - urban gap.

(3) MSMEs make up for about 40% of total exports of the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Country

(4) They help in generating employ-ment and reducing burden of disguised unemployment in agriculture

(5) MSMEs can lead to innovation ecosystem of the country

Challenges :-

(1) Unable to compete with big firms due to globalization

(2) Poor infrastructure, outdated technology etc. hamper their work

(3) Lack of access to credit facilities

(4) Stringent labour and environmental laws increase their compliance costs

(5) Poor marketing facilities

(6) Overall business ecosystem of the country remains poor

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Suggestions

1. Digitization of MSMEs through schemes like Digital India
2. Access to Funds → MUDRA Yojana
   → PM Employment generation programme for credit linked subsidy
3. Improving marketing facilities through schemes like "Market Assistance schemes"
4. Skill development and improving competitiveness through National manufacturing Competitiveness scheme, ASPIRE etc.
5. Equitable regional development through promoting MSMEs in North East in areas like Food processing, BPOs, handicrafts etc.
6. Access to latest technology through international exposure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. In the inclusive development index of World Economic Forum (WEF), India stands very low. Discuss briefly the issues associated with living standard, environmental sustainability and protection of future generations from further indebtedness in India, on which the ranking is done. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व आर्थिक मंच (WEF) के समावेशी विकास सूचकांक में, भारत अत्यंत निचले पायदान पर है। भारत में जीवन स्तर, पर्यावरणीय संधारणीयता एवं भावी पीढ़ियों को और अधिक ऋणग्रस्तता से संरक्षित करने से संबंधित मुद्दों, जिनके आधार पर यह रैंकिंग की जाती है, की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए।

India was ranked 62 among the 74 emerging countries in the WEF inclusive development Index

Issues :-

① Living standards :-

(i) Rising inequalities despite high growth as Oxfam report noted that 1% of population garnered 73% of total wealth

(ii) Poor living standards of women due to
- Falling labour force participation rate (≈ 22%)
- Poor social status

(iii) High poverty and hunger

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Environmental sustainability

(1) India still relies on Fossil fuel (about 90%) for its primary energy needs.

(2) India has the largest deaths in the world which are pollution related (≈ 2.5 million)

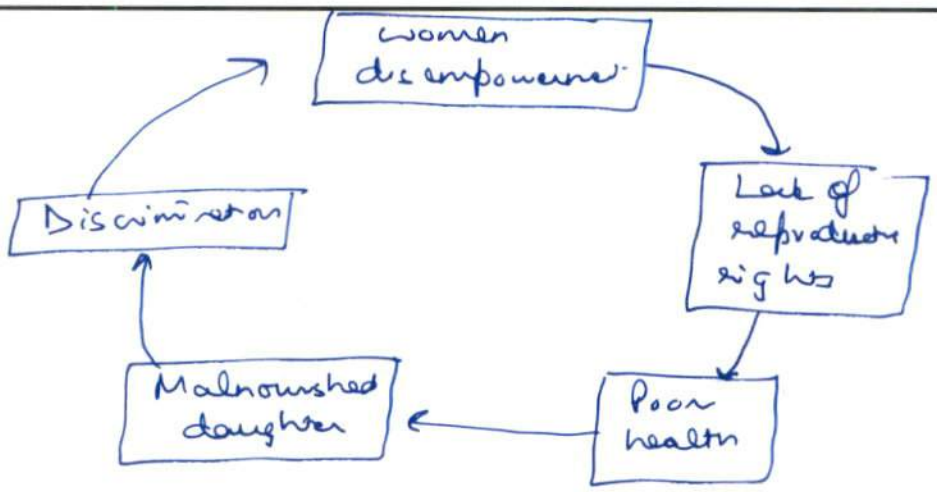
(3) 3rd largest GHG emitter.

Future generations :-

(1) Rising inequalities lead to inequitable access to resources which perpetrates to next generation as well

(2) Lack of women empowerment sustains the lifecycle of women disempowerment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



(3) Unplanned exploitation of resources are leading to intergenerational imbalances in resource access

Even though India was one among the "advancing" category countries, the report has cautioned India to not solely focus on GDP as an indicator of development and focus on inclusive growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Under-employment rather than unemployment is the key problem facing India today. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to counter this problem.

(250 words) 15

वर्तमान में भारत के समक्ष मुख्य समस्या बेरोजगारी नहीं अपितु अल्प-रोजगार है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के प्रत्युत्तर हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

Underemployment basically refers to a person working for below his / her potential and sitting idle for most of the time due to (i) over qualification
(ii) Poor quality of jobs etc.

Underemployment in India can be seen in various ways

1. Disguised unemployment in agriculture
2. Women pulling out of labourforce due to domestic and social compulsions
3. High qualified engineers applying for jobs like Peons, Drivers in a number of states

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) This mainly happens due to inability of the economic system to provide adequate jobs to the youth based on their skill set

(5) 4th Industrial revolution will further lead to erosion of low and middle class jobs causing people to work below their potential

(6) Further high rate of urbanisation (rural → urban migration) and inability of cities to create jobs will push rural workers to low paid contractual jobs

(7) Stringent labour laws also prevent laying off of redundant labour.

Measures :- (1) Promote job growth by improving Ease of doing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

business and investment.

(2) 'Make in India' is crucial for India to create 1 million jobs per month by boosting manufacturing

(3) Streamlining labour laws as is done via Wage Code Bill 2017

(4) Women labour force participation must be encouraged through platforms like SHG so that their skills are not wasted

(5) Improving startup ecosystem and digitization to create self employment.

All these will be crucial for checking Middle Income trap for the country as well as tackling issues of disguised unemployment and boosting productivity of the economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. A near stagnant tax to gdp ratio for the country since decades reflects not only non-fruition of efforts to increase it but also underlying structural issues with tax regime. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्र के लिए कई दशकों से कर-GDP अनुपात का लगभग स्थिर रहना, न केवल इसको बढ़ाने हेतु किए जाने के प्रयासों के फलीभूत न होने, अपितु कर व्यवस्था में अंतर्निहित संरचनागत समस्याओं को भी प्रतिबिंबित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Economic survey 2017-18 noted that India's tax to GDP ratio has been stagnant since 2-3 decades to about 16.6% of GDP.

Over the years govt. took a number of measures like :-

1. Rationalization of tax rates
2. Simplification of tax filing procedures.
3. Stringent laws to ensure compliance. like Black money Act 2016, Benami transaction Act 2016 etc.
4. Double tax avoidance treaty and implementation of GAAR
5. Minimum alternate tax

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Co-operation with OECD, G-20 to tackle Base Erosion and profit shifting etc.

Despite these efforts, the tax to GDP ratio has remain stagnant due to issues with tax regime like

(1) Complexity :- Multiple taxes especially indirect taxes (Pre-GST) leads to increase complexity and reduced compliance

(2) High dependence on indirect taxes (over 50%), impact poors the most which further deter compliance

(3) Lack of use of technology and poor service delivery

(4) Inability of 2nd and 3rd tier of government to generate resources

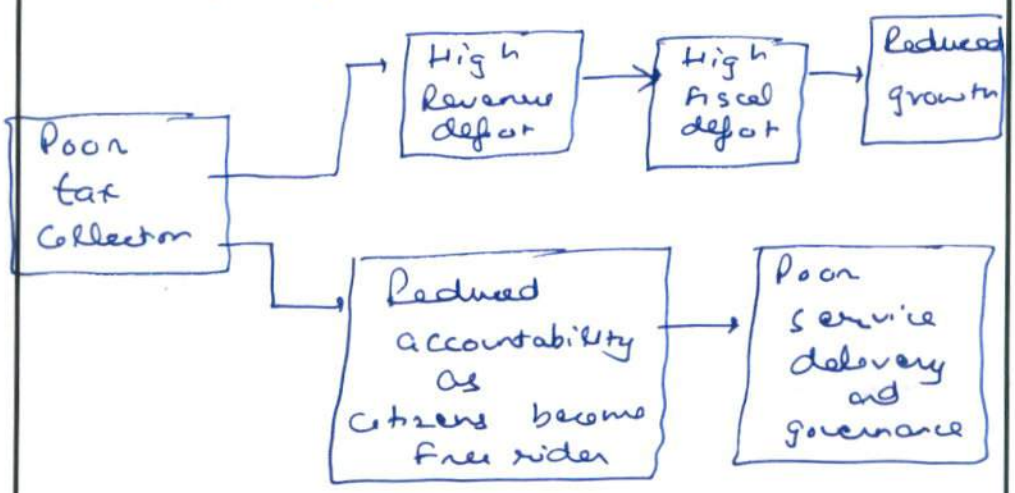
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

via taxation.

(5) Loopholes in the laws which enable companies to avoid taxes (BEPS, transfer pricing issues etc.)

Eco survey 2017-18
- PRIs generate only 6% of funds from own resources.
- Aid curse
- Low collection of property taxes due to archaic base value

(6) Poor tax administration, high pendency of cases etc.



The need of the hour is to improve direct tax collection and implementation of GST, which has already improved our tax base, along with digitization to reduce evasion

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The need to overhaul the current budget making process can be gauged from the fact that it neither undertakes broad-based consultations, nor is adequately transparent nor effective in estimating and allocating the demands of various stakeholders. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान बजट निर्माण प्रक्रिया में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता का अनुमान इस तथ्य से लगाया जा सकता है कि न तो इसका परामर्श का आधार व्यापक है, न ही पर्याप्त पारदर्शी है एवं न ही यह विभिन्न हितधारकों की मांगों का आकलन और आबंटन करने में ही प्रभावी है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Budget refers to the Annual financial statement of the government mentioned in Article 112 of the constitution

Issues :-

(1) Lack of broad based consultations especially with stakeholders like SC/ST, women, industry, farmers, social scientists etc.

(2) Issue of transparency

(i) Many a times, budget announcements and allocation are not given proper followup.

Eg. Funds in Nirbhaya fund remain unutilized as per

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CAG report.

(3) Issues of accountability

Govt. has not followed up on N.K. Singh Committee report to set up fiscal Council to keep check on govt. fiscal commitment

(ii) Unilateral shifting of Fiscal deficit targets by amending FRBM Act 2003

(4) Poor estimations and allocations

(i) Lack of allocations to Local bodies

(ii) Lack of consultations with states regarding their needs on Central sponsored schemes

(iii) Gender budgetting has not been taken up properly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Lack of inter-ministerial Co-ordination regarding need of allocations

(v) Estimates on Agriculture are hampered by untimely unavailability of data

(5) There is also not much follow up on recommendations of Committees like Estimate Committee, Public accounts Committee etc.

The need of the hour is to reform the budgeting process to ensure all stakeholder participation, gender budgeting and ensuring accountability through institutions like Fiscal Council

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Adhering to fiscal discipline is considered as a hallmark of sound financial management by government. Elaborate. To what extent does the Budget 2018 incorporates fiscal discipline vis-a-vis competing targets of the government? **(250 words) 15**

राजकोषीय अनुशासन के पालन को सरकार द्वारा स्वस्थ वित्तीय प्रबंधन की एक कसौटी माना जाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। 2018 का बजट किस सीमा तक सरकार के प्रतिस्पर्धी लक्ष्यों एवं राजकोषीय अनुशासन को समाविष्ट करता है?

A number of committees including N.K. Singh Committee as well as institutions like World Bank have put emphasis on sound fiscal management.

(1) Without fiscal management, there may be situation of debt trap
eg. Greece Crisis

(2) Prudent fiscal management leads to higher credit ratings which reduces cost of borrowing and improve business sentiment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Eg. India's credit rating improved by Moody's to BAA2 recently.

(3) Prudent fiscal management keeps inflation in check and hence is critical for monetary policy as well

(4) It pushes govt. to reduce Revenue deficits and move towards higher Capital expenditure

High Capital expenditure → ↑↑ Asset creation → High Revenue and growth

Pros :-

Budget 2018 :- It has talked about bringing fiscal deficit to about 3.3% from 3.5% in 2017-18

(2) This is a good sign of government committment to reduce fiscal deficit despite rising oil prices

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Government has committed to focus on debt to GDP ratio as recommended by NK Singh Committee

(4) Reforms in subsidy through ensuring Direct benefit transfer

Issues :- (1) Govt. did not establish fiscal council as mandated by NK Singh Committee

(2) Government also did away with Revenue deficit targeting which may lead to imprudent planning

(3) Government also missed out on target of reducing fiscal deficit to 3.2% in 2017-18

With the implementation of GDP, it is expected that revenues will improve and with that government should stick to path of fiscal consolidation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The role of international trade in achieving a quicker pace of economic development is well recognized. What are the benefits of international trade for a developing country like India? Highlight the challenges that India faces in improving its share in world trade. **(250 words) 15**

आर्थिक विकास की द्रुत गति को हासिल करने में अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार की भूमिका को बखूबी मान्यता प्राप्त है। भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के क्या लाभ हैं? विश्व व्यापार में अपनी भागीदारी बढ़ाने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

LPG reforms in India since 1980's has led to increased trade of India globally

Benefits :-

(1) Boost growth as can be seen from the fact that India has achieved on average 6.5% growth since 1991

(2) Improved competition and hence overall increase in efficiency of domestic firms.

(3) Increased trade also leads to creation of job opportunities in various sectors like Production, logistics, ports etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) It creates a "Brand India" all over the world which enhance our image and our soft power as well

(5) Improved service delivery as well as greater quality of products for the citizens.

Example :- Penetration of smartphones in India

(6) Fusion of cultures lead to destruction of ortrodoxy which can benefit downtrodden sections like SC/ST, women the most.

Challenges :-

(1) Poor quality of products due to lack of standardization and testing facilities

Eg. Indian products face maximum SPS and TBS barriers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) High Competition from China, Bangladesh, Vietnam etc.

(3) Poor supply chain and logistics

Eg: (i) Poor material handling and warehousing

(ii) High turnaround time at Ports etc.

(4) Rising protectionism

(5) Lack of development of manufacturing industries

(6) Lack of awareness among MSMEs and exporters regarding global norms and standards.

(7) Poor Ease of doing business

(8) Inverted duty structure as in Electronics industries

Govt. should boost overall ecosystem of doing business and improve efficiency by logistics improvement and standardization to boost share in exports to 3.5% as noted in FTP 2015-20

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1063)

Name of Candidate	Dhruv Mittal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	80110
Center	DL (Karol Bagh)	Date	21/07/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explaining the significance of RCEP, discuss various aspects of India's engagement in this initiative. **(150 words) 10**

RCEP के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इस पहल में भारत की सहभागिता के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

RCEP is a proposed Free trade agreement between ASEAN and its 6 Free trade partners - India, China S. Korea, Japan, Australia and Newzealand

Significance

(1) RCEP countries account for almost 50% of global population and 40% of global GDP

(2) It will be the largest trade block if comes into force

(3) It will be significant for India's Act East policy

(4) Help in normalizing and improving ties between India and China and also in resolving issues related to South China sea

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(5) Help in boosting India's service sector and movement of skilled workers under Mode - 4 of WTO

India's engagement:

(1) India wants greater freedom for movement of professionals to boost its service sector.

(2) Free trade agreement in goods may harm its Make in India initiative especially due to cheap imports from China

(3) There are issues related to India's IPR regime and India is reluctant to agree on 'data exclusivity' as it may hamper India's Pharma industry

(4) RCEP seeks to go beyond WTO with respect to labour and environmental laws which India is objecting to

1st summit level meeting recently took place in Manila

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2. It has been acknowledged widely that smart power is the best possible way for achieving intended foreign policy outcomes. Examine in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

यह व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है कि स्मार्ट पावर विदेश नीति के अपेक्षित परिणामों को प्राप्त करने का सर्वोत्तम संभव तरीका है। भारत के संदर्भ में इसका परीक्षण कीजिए।

Smart power means a power who balances its hard power and soft power for achieving its foreign policy outcomes

(1) India has utilized its soft power for great outcomes

Eg. (1) Designation of 21st June as international Yoga day by UN

(2) Our reach towards diaspora

(3) Promoting ties with ASEAN and Africa through initiatives like Project Mausam

However it is a well acknowledged fact that soft power is not effective unless a country has a certain threshhold of hard power as well

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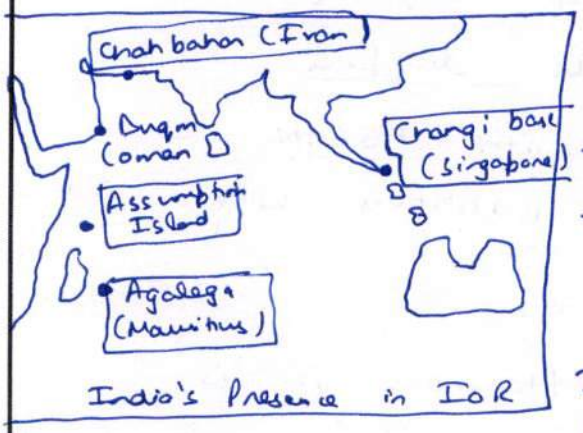
India has also been utilizing its military prowess and economic might in foreign relations

Eg. ① Line of credit for Countries of Africa during Africa India forum summit 2015

② Talks for military base in Assumption Islands (Seychelles)

③ Expansion of presence in Indian ocean. (Fig. 1)



India's Presence in IOR

However, there has to be a balance between two otherwise situation may backfire. Eg. Imposing of economic blockade on Nepal.

A well balanced approach is needed especially in the light of China's rise and 'Public diplomacy forum', Project Navsam etc. will be crucial.

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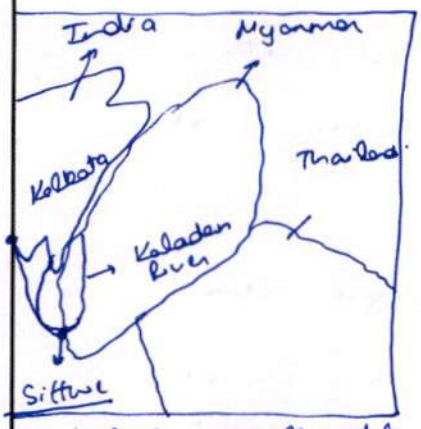
3. On the one hand, water has the potential of bringing closer regional integration in South Asia, on the other it has remained symbolic of the trust deficit between the countries in India's neighbourhood. Analyse.
(150 words) 10

जहां एक ओर, जल में दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय एकीकरण को और अधिक घनिष्ट बनाने की क्षमता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह भारत के पड़ोसी देशों के बीच विश्वास की कमी का प्रतीक रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Water has become an important part of India's foreign policy

Potential of water

① Connectivity :- Various projects like Kaladan Multimodal project (via sea) and inland waterway transport projects with Myanmar and Bangladesh (Fig. 1)



Kaladan multimodal project

② Water scarcity will be a major issue for South Asia especially in the light of climate change which should boost regional Co-operation

③ A no. of other initiatives like Project Mausam, Sagarmala will

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

boost India's cultural ties and connectivity with neighbourhood via sea route.

(4) Port development like Trincomalee in Srilanka can be another area of co-operation.

Challenges :- (1) Rising issues of water disputes. Eg. (i) Indus water treaty with Pakistan
(ii) Teesta river dispute (B'desh)
(iii) Chinese projects on Brahamputra.

(2) China's growing presence in IOR (Indian ocean region) through Maritime silk route and its "string of pearls" is another cause of concern

(3) Issue of climate refugees due to rising sea level

(4) Fisherman issue with Srilanka

In this light, India should focus on becoming a blue economy through Sagarmala initiative along with proper water diplomacy

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4. Despite a strong case for a Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) between India and the European Union (EU), negotiations have been stuck for long owing to multiple factors. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

भारत और यूरोपीय संघ (EU) के बीच व्यापक आधार वाले व्यापार और निवेश समझौते (ब्रॉडबेस्ड ट्रेड एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट अग्रीमेंट: BTIA) हेतु सुदृढ़ परिस्थितियां होने के बावजूद कई कारकों के चलते वार्ता लम्बे समय से अटकी हुयी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

BTIA is basically a proposed trade and investment agreement between India and EU which will encompass various dimensions like Free trade in goods and services, investor protection, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary issues etc.

Strong case :- ① India has EU as its largest trade partner with trade upto 90 billion $ but potential is far more

② Investments of EU in India will increase from current 80 billion $

③ Complementary economies :- EU has expertise in manufacturing whereas India can leverage its strength in services

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(4) Rising protectionism all over the world and trade wars

Issues :-

From EU side	From Indian side
(1) Has issues with India's tariff on wine and automobiles	(1) India has issues with EU's stringent sanitary and phytosanitary trade barriers
(2) Issues of data protection in India.	(2) Wants EU to give India data secure status.
(3) It wants to negotiate investor protection before negotiations on BTIA	(3) Simultaneous negotiations on Investor protection and BTIA
(4) Wants relaxation of stringent IPR laws	(4) Free movement of professionals under Mode-4

Owing to common shared values and rising protectionism, India EU BTIA holds significant potential for the world

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5. Non-alignment, though much debated, has retained its significance over the years in India's foreign policy engagements. Comment.

(150 words) 10

गुट-निरपेक्षता ने काफी विवादित होने के बावजूद भारत की विदेश नीति संबंधी विषयों में वर्षों से अपना महत्व बनाए रखा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Non alligment as a policy was introduced by Nehru to keep away from military alliances with USA and Soviet union during cold war era

It is debated because

(1) In present scenario, keeping away from military alliances will weaken India's hard power

(2) Need to strengthen its military

(3) Non-alligment did not lead to sufficient balance between relations with USA and USSR

Its significance :-

(1) Rift between Russia and USA is further increasing especially after USA sanctions

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on Russia ~~often~~ under CAATSA

(2) China has become another major player in Cold war and India can't afford to severe ties with it due to deep economic relations.

(3) Growing nexus of Russia - China - Pak due to India's closeness with USA

(4) Maintaining strategic autonomy over various issues like sanctions on Iran and stand on issue in Syria and Iran

(5) Ensuring support of smaller nations in Non-alignment group for foreign policy targets like entry into NSG, UNSC etc.

Hence the importance of Non-alignment can't be overemphasized and it should be marked by multilateralism rather than isolation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. India–Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950 forms the bedrock of the India-Nepal relations. However, considering recent changes in the region, revising the treaty would be a prudent step. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

भारत-नेपाल शांति एवं मैत्री संधि, 1950 भारत-नेपाल संबंधों की आधारशिला निर्मित करती है। यद्यपि, इस क्षेत्र में हाल में हुए परिवर्तनों पर विचार करते हुए, इस संधि में संशोधन करना एक विवेकपूर्ण कदम होगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India nepal treaty of Peace and Friendship 1950 provided for

(i) Free movement of people across border

(ii) Easy transit for Nepalese goods through India

(iii) Nepal to consult India in matters of foreign relations.

The treaty has worked so far in a great manner as India and Nepal have shared healthy ties since its inception.

Eg. (1) Over 6 million Nepalese work in India.

(2) Military ties - (i) Gurkhas in Indian army

(ii) Military Exercises like Surya Kiran

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Trade has been boosted over 6 times in last 2 decades.

Need for relook :-

(1) Rising infiltration of drug rackets and terrorists through open border

(2) Nepal wants to have amendments regarding provision of consulting India in foreign matters

(3) Growing Nepalese - Chinese ties especially after agreement on transit and oil supply

(4) Nepalese perception that India has used this treaty to act like a big brother.

Eg. Imposition of economic blockade.

Hence the treaty may be discussed to allay fears of Nepalese regarding their strategic autonomy, however keeping in mind India's deep rooted and historic relations with Nepal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Accession to the Ashgabat agreement is valuable for connecting India to its extended neighbourhood. What is the Ashgabat Agreement? Assess its significance for India. **(150 words) 10**

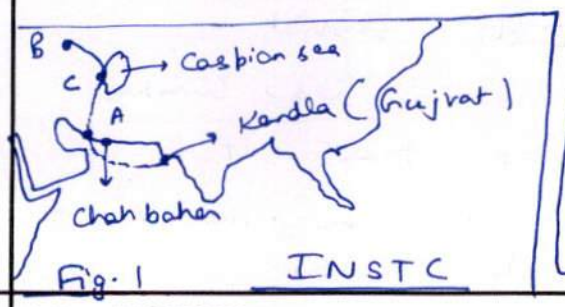
अश्गाबात समझौते में शामिल होना वस्तुतः भारत के लिए अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस से जुड़ने की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान है। अश्गाबात समझौता क्या है? भारत के लिए इसके महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ashgabat agreement is a multimodal transport agreement between Iran, India, Oman, turkmenistan, Kazakstan and Uzbekistan to connect Persian gulf to central Asia.

It was signed in 2011 and recently in 2018, India became one of its members

Significance :-

(1) Connectivity :- (i) Through projects like International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC) especially with development of chabahar port. (Fig. 1)



A = Bandar Abbas
B = St petersburg
C = Baku (Azerbaijan)

Fig. 1 INSTC

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(2) Energy :- (i) It will boost talks over incompleted projects like TAPI pipeline

(ii) Most of the countries are major oil supplier to India

(3) Economic :- Besides boosting trade India may also negotiate Eurasian Economic free trade agreement with countries in the group.

(4) It will give boost to India's Connect Central Asia policy 2012 and will counter Chinese presence in the region

(5) Boost counter terrorism initiatives especially with co-operation of Iran and Oman

India should diplomatically deal with US sanctions on Iran to ensure that it doesn't hamper India's engagement in the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The peace initiative of the Afghan government has raised some difficulties for India, nonetheless India's engagement with Afghanistan is strong enough to withstand such difficulties. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

अफगान सरकार की शांति पहल ने भारत के लिए कुछ कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न की हैं, इसके बावजूद भी अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत की भागीदारी इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का सामना करने हेतु पर्याप्त रूप से सशक्त है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently afghan govt. has offered a unilateral peace agreement to Taliban forces and even USA has talked about diplomatically talking with terror. groups

Difficulties for India

(1) The step will once again bring Pakistan at the forefront of Afghan peace process

(2) It may be reversal of USA's tough stance on Pakistan's terror support taken last year under New Afghan Policy

(3) Reduced checks on Pakistan will increase terror related issues in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) It has been seen as once again differentiating between 'good and bad terrorists'

Despite these issues, India's engagement with Afghanistan will be strong due to various policy measures.

(1) Economic support of over 2 billion $ and creation of infastructure like Salma dam, Parliament etc.

(2) Defence relations in the form of supply of arms, Dhruva - helicopters etc.

(3) Creation of good will via support to human capital. Eg. US Scholarships for students etc.

(4) Age-old cultural ties

India, rather than focusing on Pakistan, should continue its healthy engagement with Afghanistan to deal with terror issues as well as development process

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a natural choice for India to fulfill key foreign policy priorities. In this context, discuss the issues behind hitherto slow progress and the reasons for reinvigorated optimism regarding BIMSTEC.
(150 words) 10

बहु-क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए बंगाल की खाड़ी पहल (BIMSTEC), भारत के लिए अपनी विदेश नीति संबंधी प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु एक स्वाभाविक चयन है। इस संदर्भ में, अब तक हुई धीमी प्रगति के पीछे निहित मुद्दों और BIMSTEC के संबंध में पुनर्जीवित होते आशावाद की चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently BIMSTEC completed 20 years of its inception in 2017.

BIMSTEC is a regional grouping comprising India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Srilanka, Myanmar and Thailand and came into being in 1997

Natural choice :-

(1) Poor functioning of SAARC due to regional tensions between India-Pak makes BIMSTEC natural choice

(2) BIMSTEC is seen as bridge between South Asia and S.E. Asia

(3) Healthy ties of India with all the countries

(4) It is in line with India's

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Neighbourhood first and Act East policy

Issues :- (1) So far, in 2 decades, only 4 summit level meetings have took place.

(2) Poor progress on various Connectivity projects like Kaladan Multimodal project, IMT highway etc.

(3) Inability to agree upon Motor Vehicle agreement.

(4) Rising Chinese presence in the region. Eg. (1) Kyaukphyu - Kunming highway (Myanmar)

(2) Transit agreement with Nepal etc.

(5) Lack of progress on Free trade agreement.

(6) Issues of refugees. Eg. Rohingya refugee crisis.

India should fasten the diplomatic process of increasing engagement with BIMSTEC and completion of projects

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlighting its mandate, discuss the significance of International Solar Alliance in positioning India to a key global leadership role.

(150 words) 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत को एक प्रमुख वैश्विक नेतृत्वकर्ता की भूमिका में स्थान दिलाने में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

International solar alliance came into being during Paris summit of UNFCCC (COP-21) through initiative of India and France.

Its mandate is to ensure collaboration between tropical countries, wholly or partially between 30° N and 30° S to ensure development of solar energy through viable funding mechanism

Significance for India

① The initiative has been lauded by UN as an important measure to achieve INDCs as well as adhering to Paris principles to reduce global warming

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(2) It is first major intergovernmental organisation with headquarters in India (Gurugram ~~Noida~~)

(3) It puts India into leadership position regarding development of solar energy.

(4) Leadership of India will be especially crucial for Africa who lie mostly in tropical region and hence boosting ties Eg. African development bank has signed various agreements with ISA

(5) Unlike Chinese Cheque book policy leading to debt traps as in Srilanka. India, through ISA can provide soft loans to poorer countries while most of the countries are set to miss INDC as per UNDP report, India can assume leadership by achieving its targets

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. India's engagement with its extended neighbourhood in West Asia has evolved into a 'Look West' approach in recent times. However, multiple faultlines in this volatile region require a balancing act on the part of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

पश्चिम एशिया में अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस के साथ भारत की सहभागिता हाल के दिनों में 'लुक वेस्ट' दृष्टिकोण के रूप में विकसित हुई है। हालांकि, इस अस्थिर क्षेत्र में उपस्थित कई फॉल्टलाइन्स भारत की ओर से एक संतुलनकारी कार्यवाही की मांग करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's engagement in its western extended neighbours i.e. Central Asia and Middle east region has exponded immensly in recent times centred around India's "Look West" policy

Examples → India's

① Entry into platforms like SCO, Ashgabat agreement etc.

② Strategic :- (i) Agreement over development of Chabahar port (Iran)

(ii) Logistics support agreement with Duqm port (Oman)

③ Infrastructure and Connectivity

(i) Initiation of talks over

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

International North South transport Corridor (INSTC)

(ii) UAE 75 billion $ investment in India's infrastructure (NIIF fund)

(4) Energy :- (1) TAPI pipeline was initiated recently

(ii) UAE investment in India's strategic oil reserves.

(5) Defence :- Defence ties have also strengthened especially with Israel. Eg. BARAK-8 missile, Phalcon AWACS etc.

(6) Other sphere like Agriculture, tourism, e-network project with central Asia etc.

(7) Talks over Eurasian Economic FTA

Issues :- (1) Rift between Arab-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Israel relations, especially Israel-Palestine.

(2) Issues of Shia-Sunni divide between Iran and Saudi Arabia, especially in light of crisis in Yemen, Syria etc.

(3) Divide in Middle East over Kashmir issue in India-Pak relations

(4) Cutting of diplomatic ties with Qatar by Saudi Arabia

All these issues coupled with rising oil prices and USA's sanctions on Iran threatens India's look west policy.

A balancing act like recent dehyphenating of Israel-Palestine relations is needed to maintain healthy relations with all the nations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While India and Russia have enjoyed good relations since the Soviet era, relying on the past may not be enough to deal with shift in the relationship in light of the rapidly evolving geopolitical realities. Comment.

(250 words) 15

यद्यपि सोवियत युग से ही भारत और रूस के संबंध मधुर रहे हैं, तथापि अतीत पर निर्भरता तेज़ी से विकसित होती भू-राजनीतिक वास्तविकताओं के प्रकाश में, संबंधों में आये बदलाव से निपटने हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं भी हो सकती हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India and russia share special and privileged strategic Partnership owing to their good relations since cold war era.

This can be seen through various instances

① Russian support to India on Pakistan and Kashmir issues

② Supply of defence and space related technology. Eg. (i) Akula class submarine (ii) Various satellites like cryogenic technology

③ Energy co-operation especially nuclear energy. Eg. ① Setting up of Kudankulam plant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Treaty of friendship in 1970 during Indo-Pak war

(5) Support for India for seat in UN security council.

Changing geopolitical realities

(1) From Russian side

(i) Russia - China share deep economic and strategic relations

Eg. (1) Russia - China massive 400 billion $ gas deal (2014)

(2) Both are termed by USA as strategic rivals and hence both share common geopolitical interests

Eg. Trump called them revisionist power

(3) Russian growing relations with Pakistan. Eg. Both conducted military exercise jointly for the first time in 2017

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) From Indian side

(i) Growing relations with USA.

(ii) USA sanctions on Russia through CAATSA act may force India to cut / reduce relations to avoid sanctions.

(iii) India doesn't agree with Russian stand in issues related to Syria and Crimean peninsula

(iv) Reduction in arms import from Russia and its compensation by USA

Hence India need to revamp its ties with Russia rather than relying on past.

Way forward :- (1) Utilize platforms like SCO

(2) Completing deal of S-400 triumf missile defence system

(3) Negotiating with USA for waiver from CAATSA

(4) Completing projects like INSTC to boost connectivity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. India-China ties, marked by a broad convergence on transnational issues, on one hand and geostrategic rivalry on the other, have profound implications not only for the two countries but also the current international system. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत-चीन संबंध, जो एक ओर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर व्यापक अभिसरण और दूसरी तरफ भू-रणनीतिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता द्वारा चिन्हित होते हैं, इनका न केवल इन दोनों देशों के लिए बल्कि वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली के लिए भी गंभीर निहितार्थ हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India China share historic ties which are reflected in Panchsheel agreement of 1954.

Broad Convergence :-

(1) Both share common interests in protection of interests of developing countries in WTO, UNFCCC summits etc.

(2) Convergence on issues related to reforms in institutions like WTO, World Bank, IMF etc. Eg. Setting up of BRICS has this as one of the cause.

(3) Both want open and free trade in the time of rising protectionism and trade wars

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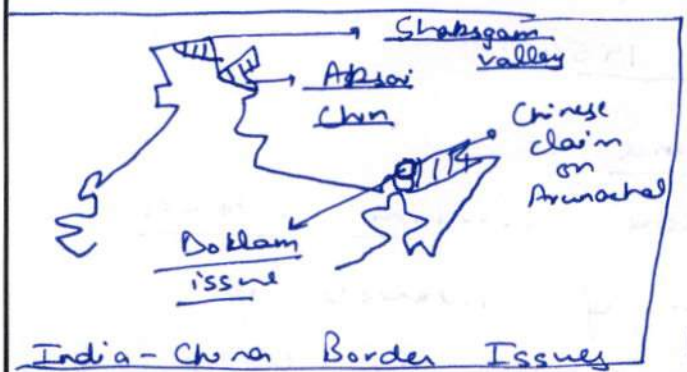
Geostrategic Rivalry

(1) Dominance in Indian ocean and Indo pacific. Eg. String of pearls policy of China

(2) Border issues (Fig. 1) China claims on Arunachal Pradesh and its control over parts of Kashmir claimed by India.



India-China Border Issues
Fig. 1

(3) Issues related to Tibet and Dalai lama are cause of concern.

(4) India reports Chinese unilateralism in South China sea where as China see initiatives like Quad and Malabar exercise as a challenge to it.

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Impact :- (1) These issues have led to increasing military expenditure and reduced focus on social development.

(2) Impact trade between the two

(3) It has hampered India's ambition of entry into UNSC and NSG where as Chinese ambition of having India in its OBOR initiative.

(4) Disagreement over terror groups in Pakistan has promoted terrorism

(5) Intermittent skirmishes have the potential to escalate to war as seen in Doklam issue

For world :- (1) Both are among the largest economies and any trade issue impact whole world.

(2) Threat of nuclear war

(3) Countries have to choose between one of the two sometimes which hamper global ties. Eg: Srilanka and Maldives

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14. For BRICS to remain relevant, its members must make a realistic assessment of the initiative's opportunities and inherent limitations. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

BRICS की प्रासंगिकता बनाये रखने के लिए, इसके सदस्यों को इसे उपलब्ध अवसरों और अंतर्निहित सीमाओं का वास्तविक मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS is a grouping of 5 major emerging economies - Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Its major aim was to provide funds, alternate to funding mechanism of World Bank and IMF, which are dominated by the West., for infrastructure development.

It came into being in 2009 and BRICS bank was established in 2014 via Fortaleza declaration

However since its inception, the group hasn't been able to live upto its

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potential, especially related to boosting trade ties.

Opportunities :- Besides providing alternate funding mechanism, the group should look at other opportunities like

① Tackling protectionism and trade wars led by Donald Trump in USA

② Improving ties between countries especially Russia, India and China

③ Convergence on various issues related to developing world like UNSC reforms, forging consensus on issues in WTO related to food security.

④ Tackling newer issues like Climate Change, terrorism etc.

⑤ Improving Maritime Connectivity

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(6) India can use the platform to fund the requirements of creating infrastructure needed in Programmes like BharatMala

Limitations :- (1) Funding capacity is limited compared to World Bank

(2) Organisational setup is still weak compared to other institutions

(3) Chinese major focus is on AIIB, rather than BRICS.

(4) Regional rivalries especially between India - China

(5) Lack of Convergence on issues except those related to economic issues

BRICS provide immense potential, ~~due to~~ and hence India should use platforms like IBSA, SCO to boost engagement in BRICS for multiple benefits

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15. Sluggish progress of the Doha round signals that the WTO is proving to be ineffective in promoting free trade. Identifying the factors behind this, comment on the relevance of WTO in present context. **(250 words) 15**

दोहा दौर की धीमी प्रगति संकेत करती है कि WTO, मुक्त व्यापार को प्रोत्साहित करने में अप्रभावी सिद्ध हो रहा है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, वर्तमान संदर्भ में WTO की प्रासंगिकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In the light of recent failure of WTO ministerial meeting in Buenos Aires to provide even a joint statement has raised question marks over effectiveness of WTO and Doha round

Reasons :

① Divergence between developing and developed world

(i) Developed world want new issues like e-commerce, investor facilitation to be included

(ii) Latter wants completion of Doha issues first.

② WTO works on the basis of Consensus ~~convergence~~ which is hard to forge.

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(3) President Donald Trump's (USA) transactional policies and rising protectionism under "America first" policy

(4) Doha round involve serious issues related to Food security which are non-negotiable from Indian point of view

(5) Rivalaries between countries like USA and China
↓
Geopolitical

Relevance of WTO

(1) It is still relevant to establish a rule based, free and open trade in the time of rising protectionism.

(2) One of the largest groups in the world after UN

(3) It has been able to bring a

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number of relevant agreement like Trade Facilitation Agreement.

(4) It provides platform for developing countries ~~to~~ especially Least developed countries to get Concessional agreements.

Eg: Duty free Cotton trade for LDCs during Nairobi Summit

(5) It is the sole platform to deal with global economic issues like Trade wars, global meltdown etc.

The Consensus between developing and developed Countries need to be forged diplomatically

Way Forward :- Rather than the whole package of Doha agenda, it may be taken in a bare meal manner where there is Consensus to keep the talks moving

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16. The India-France Strategic Partnership launched in 1998 seems to have finally come of age. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

1998 में आरंभ भारत-फ्रांस रणनीतिक साझेदारी, अंततः परिपक्व होती प्रतीत हो रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

France has been an important strategic partner for India as strategic Partnership in 1998 was established after India's Pokharan-II nuclear tests when rest of the western Countries went against India

Recent Surge in relations

(1) Space agreements :-

(i) Agreement to go for joint interplanetary Mars mission

(ii) Various satellites related to climate change like Megha Tropiques, TRISHNA (for water related issues) etc.

(2) Defence :- (i) Rafale deal

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(ii) Development of Scorpene submarine under project K-75 with french help.

(3) Both have recently shared a joint vision on Indian ocean in the light of Chinese expansion which points towards growing geopolitical convergence.

(4) MoUs on tackling terrorism

(5) International Solar alliance has been set up by both the countries in India which mark a step forward in energy co-operation.

(6) France has further committed to speed up setting up of Nuclear plants in Jaitapur. (6 EPR with 1600 MW each)

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(7) Agreement on boosting trade and finalizing BTIA between India and EU.

(8) France has also committed to invest in India's Smart cities mission in 3 cities

Moreover, India's entry into various groups like Wassenar arrangement, Australia group etc. will further boost defence ties between the two nations.

Further in the light of ~~America~~ USA's "America First" policy, both have shared interest in boosting economic ties and connectivity

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17. Despite the great strides made, India-ASEAN relations have not measured up to expectations. Critically examine in the context of recent commemoration of relations by the two sides through the Delhi Declaration. **(250 words) 15**

उत्कृष्ट प्रगति के बावजूद, भारत-ASEAN संबंध अपेक्षाओं पर खरे नहीं उतरे हैं। दिल्ली घोषणापत्र के माध्यम से दोनों पक्षों द्वारा हाल ही में मनाये गए संबंधों के स्मरणोत्सव के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

India ASEAN dialogue initiated in 1992 which recently completed its 25 years and was celebrated via Delhi declaration

Strides made :-

① Economic :- (i) Trade has grown up to 80 billion $

(ii) FTA in 2009 and CECA in 2013

(iii) Talks in final stages on RCEP.

② Connectivity :- ① Projects like Kaladan Multimodal project and IMT trilateral highway (Fig.1)

③ Strategic :- (i) Both share

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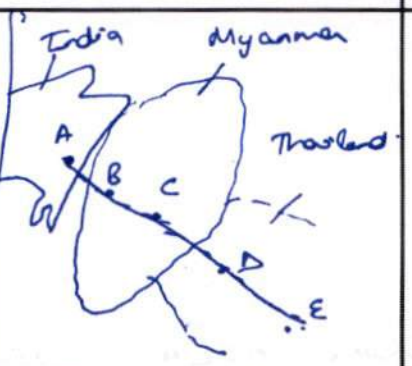
strategic partnership since 2011

iii) ASEAN wants India to play a greater role in South China sea to counter China's expansion



IMT highway

A = Moreh (Manipur)
B = Tamu
C = Yangon
D = Maesot
E = Bangkok

(4) Defence :-

Eg. (1) Plans to provide Vietnam with Brahmos Missiles

(2) Logistic support agreement with Singapore's Changi Naval base

(5) Cultural :- Both share immense cultural ties due to Buddhism roots in India

Issues :- (1) China shares deep economic ties with the region. Eg. Chinese trade with Vietnam alone

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is over 70 billion $

(2) Incomplete projects like IMT highway and Kaladan project.

(3) India has so far played a limited and cautious role in issues of South China sea

(4) Tourism and People to people contact has not increased much

(5) Recent Rohingya refugee crisis has added another issue between India and Myanmar

(6) ASEAN countries donot want to alienate China and hence strategic ties remain limited.

ASEAN - India relations hold immense potential for both, especially for India's North East region and Act East policy and all issues must be sorted out diplomatically

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18. India's expanding interests rather than endorsement by others should be the basis of its engagement with what is being termed as the Indo-Pacific. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत की संलग्नता अन्य देशों को समर्थन के स्थान पर भारत के विस्तृत होते हितों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indo Pacific has become a theatre of global geopolitics as even USA's security document referred to region as Indo-Pacific rather than Asia ~~for~~ Pacific signifying increasing role of India

Focus on our expanding interest.

(1) Recent grouping of USA, India Australia, Japan should be platform to boost Act East policy and enhanced role and multilateralism in Indo Pacific

Quad shouldn't be a tool for military expansion of USA in Indian ocean

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(2) India shouldn't create strategic rivallary with China with Indo Pacific as USA may endorse, rather it should seek Cooperation

(3) Projects in South china sea like joint exploration with Vietnam should be for energy security and ensuring freedom of navigation rather than explicit goal of Countering China as envisaged by Vietnam or USA

(4)

Don't write anything this margin
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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In what ways has the engagement between India and its diaspora evolved over the years? What role can the Indian diaspora play in furthering and shaping India's foreign policy goals? **(250 words) 15**

भारत और इसके डायस्पोरा के बीच सहभागिता बीते वर्षों के दौरान किस तरह विकसित हुई हैं? भारत की विदेशी नीति के लक्ष्यों को आगे बढ़ाने और आकार देने में भारतीय डायस्पोरा क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

According to recent World Migration report 2018, India has the largest diaspora population of around 16 million in the world

Evolution of engagement.

(i) In the early years, economic engagement was limited due to various restrictions on foreign investment and trade under FERA act.

Examples of engagement.

(i) Remittances received were high.

(ii) Focussed on security of diaspora. Eg. Operation desert storm in Kuwait to rescue Indians

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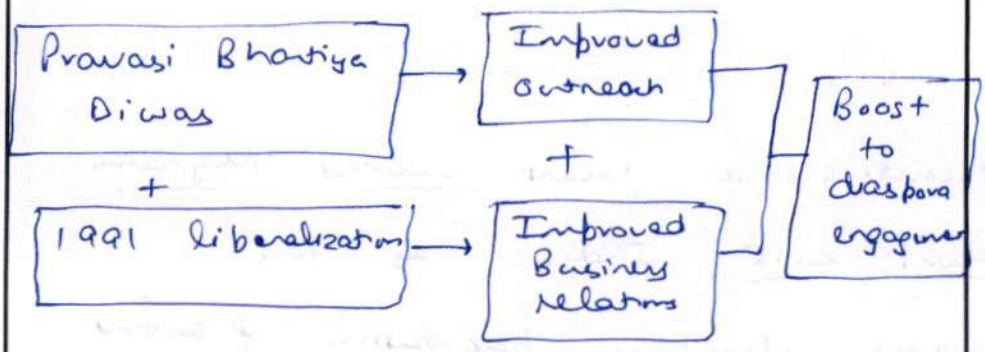
(2) Since 2003, Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas was initiated



(3) Further after 2014 a number of other steps were taken to boost ties.

Eg. (1) Merger of PIO and OCI card

(2) Proxy voting for NRIs

(3) Greater engagement with Business groups and diaspora public.

Eg. with Google via Sundar Pichai to install wifi on 500 railway stations

Diaspora role :- (1) Economic role

(i) Huge remittances - India receives largest remittances

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globally

(ii) Ensuring foreign investment.

Eg. Microsoft and Google's investment in India.

(2) Boost India's ties with nations

Eg. (1) India's ties with Mauritius

(ii) Ties with Middle east which holds largest Indian diaspora

(iii) Boosting ties with Canada due to Sikh community.

(3) Diaspora creates a "Brand India" in the host countries and also shape cultural ties between the nations

(4) Presence of ambassadors of Indian origin in countries like USA (Richard Verma) have created Pro-India atmosphere

The need of the hour is to have a unique diaspora policy and dedicated department to engage with diaspora

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20. India-Bangladesh relations have been termed one of fraternal friendship. What have been the key achievements in this context in the last few years? Also, identify steps to further consolidate these relations. **(250 words) 15**

भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंधों को भ्रातृत्व पूर्ण मित्रता में से एक कहा जाता है। बीते कुछ वर्षों में इस संदर्भ में प्रमुख उपलब्धियां क्या रही हैं? साथ ही, इन संबंधों को आगे और सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु कुछ उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Bangladesh and India share deep rooted cultural and historic relations as both were geographically and politically united before 1947

Recent achievements

(1) Signing of Land Boundary agreement for exchange of enclaves via 100th Amendment Act in 2014

(2) Transit agreement to allow transit via inland water ways

(3) Agreement on bus connectivity
(i) Kolkata - Dhaka - Agartala
(ii) Dhaka - Shillong - Guwahati.

(4) Energy :- (i) Indo-Russia joint

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venture on Roopur Nuclear power plant

(ii) various hydel power projects in Bangladesh.

(iii) Setting up of thermal power plants by Reliance group in Bangladesh

(5) Economic :- (1) Extension of 2 billion $ worth credit line by India in 2014-15

(ii) Talks over Free trade agreement under SAFTA

(iii) Agreement on BBIN motor vehicle agreement

(6) India's recent Operation Insaniyat to enable Bangladesh to deal with Rohingya refugee crisis is another example of Cooperation

(7) Counter terrorism exercises to deal with menace of ISIS

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Further steps

1. Conclusion of Teesta river water dispute through diplomacy
2. Fast tracking various hydel power and nuclear power projects
3. Addressing issues of porous borders through joint talks and proper fencing
4. Investment by India on Border haats on both sides to ensure and enhance trade and tourism. Eg. Petrapole-Benapole Integrated Check Post has huge potential
5. Conclusion of Free trade agreement and addressing issue of trade deficit of Bangladesh.
6. Support for refugee crisis.
7. Cooperation on climate change issues
8. Investment in human capital is needed to generate trust

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	DHRUV Mittal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	80110
Center	DL (Karol Bagh)	Date	01/07/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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11	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Context Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cave architecture of India is as old as Paleolitic period Eg. Bhimbetka caves (M.P.)

Information on traditions

(1) Cave architecture gives us immense information on social lives of the people. Eg. Bhimbetka caves depict scenes of hunting, dancing etc.

(2) They provide information of nature of beliefs and religion followed. Eg. Ajanta Caves are dominated by Buddhist Chaityas and Viharas shows dominance of Buddhism upto 5th century AD

(3) Economic lives → Scenes of hunting, gathering etc. depict economic lives.

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Accomplishments :-

① Sculptures :- Caves like Ellora Caves present marvel of Indian sculpture in ancient period.
Eg. ① Kailashnath temple at Cave-16

② Paintings :-
(i) Paleolitic times - Bhimbetka Paintings
(ii) Ajanta caves :- Apsara, dying princess
(iii) Ellora Caves - Images of Bodhisatva

③ Architecture :- Cave architecture was not only diverse but also shows high complexity.
Eg. ① In post Maurya times Karla Caves were excavated with largest Pillared Chaityas
② Rock cut caves at Ellora depicts high level of Engineering. Eg. Kailashnath temple

Hence in terms of both traditions and arts, Indian caves are piece of marvel.

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2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

Battle of Plassey was fought between Siraj-ud-daulah and British forces in 1757 in Bengal

Led the foundation

(1) It was the first major war of Britishers against Indian power where they were victorious

(2) It gave them access to rich resources of Bengal through Compensations and indirect control

(3) The resources of Bengal also helped them defeat French in 3rd Anglo French ~~war~~ war making them sole European Contender

(4) Realization of weakness among Indians regarding unity and weak forces

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Battle of Buxar was fought between Mir Qasim, Shah alam-II and Shuja-ud-daulah (Awadh) and British forces in 1764

Turning point :- while Plassey was crucial, Battle of Buxar was turning point as -

(1) It lead to defeat of Mughal empire, the mightiest power, Shah-Alam-II, who was respected.

(2) It led to British having Diwani rights, through "treaty of Allahabad" in 1765, over Bengal

(3) Led to establishment of dual government control over Bengal and the era of drain of wealth began

(4) These resources not only strengthened Britishers economically but also militarily.

(5) Awadh came under Indirect Control of Britishers

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3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.
(150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swadeshi movement was a part of Anti Bengal Partition movement which started around 1903 in Bengal and spread to rest of the country later

Boycott :- (1) The movement called for Boycott of British goods to disempower British rule in India. Eg. Boycott of Clothes

(2) Another form of Boycott was "Passive resistance" which called for boycott of schools, legislature, courts, lawyers' jobs etc.

While boycott was a great idea, it had to be backed by focus on self reliance as well

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Emphasis on self reliance

(1) Education :- (i) National education Council was set up in Bengal

(ii) Bengal National College with Aurobindo Ghosh as principal

(2) Industry :- (i) It led to establishment of a number of swadeshi industries especially in textile sector. Eg. Bengal chemicals factory under P. C. Ray

(3) Art :- Indigenous school of painting led by Abnindranath Tagore emerged around this period with focus on indigenous elements in paintings. Eg. 'Bharat Mata'

(4) Rabindranath Tagore's Shantiniketan also worked extensively to promote Indian art like dances

Hence this was a major period when self reliance idea emerged and was carried forward later on

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4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss.
(150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Linguistic states idea before independence can be seen through following events and ideas

(1) Gandhiji and Nehru were in favour of linguistic states for development of regional language, education and administration.

(2) Nehru report (1928) supported the idea of such states.

However it took some time after independence due to various reasons.

(1) The era of partition created fear among leaders that dividing states on linguistic basis may be divisive.

(2) The focus at that time was on other important national issues

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like Consolidation, war against Pakistan, refugees etc.

(3) A number of committees stated that reorganisation on basis of language may be administratively and economically non-viable

Dhar Commission 1948 → JVP Commission (1953) → State reorganisation Commission 1956

Finally after protests and death of an Andhra Pradesh leader, government finally set up state reorganisation commission, which led to 14 linguistic states (1956)

Later :- (i) Maharastra and Gujarat seperated in 1960

(ii) Punjab, Haryana, Hiracha in 1966

Hence due to these issues, linguistic reorganisation took time, but ultimately proved to be a uniting force

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was among the major leader of nationalist movement in India

His Role :-

(1) Upliftment of Dalits :- He persistently worked for their upliftment throughout his life.

Eg. (i) All India scheduled caste federation in 1932

(ii) Poona Pact (1934) → Reservation of seats

(2) Women empowerment :- He often used to say that a society is judged by the way it treats its women and was a major advocate of women's education

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widow remarriage etc.

(3) Father of the constitution :- He was the head of drafting Committee of the constitution

(4) He also held the portfolio of Minister of ~~Social justice~~ Law in post independence era and was instrumental in a number of laws like Hindu code Bill

(5) As an economist, he was an ardent supporter of industrialisation and agricultural self reliance

(6) He also promoted Buddhism and argued against Brahmanical domination.

Because of his works, he is even today respected among all the political leaders in India.

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6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Nuclear families basically refers to small sized families and has become an increasing trend with urbanization.

However share of rural areas is also increasing as :-

(1) Penetration of digital platforms like smartphones, media, television etc. has brought urban cultures to rural areas.

(2) Legal factors :- Land ceiling acts and other laws have ensured property for inheritance the sons which were earlier in the hands of 'Karta' or elders in the family

This leads to seperation of sons in case of disputes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Increasing standard of living have done away with the need of having joint families.

(4) Penetration of modern education and rising individualism

(5) Rising middle class with self exclusing tendencies. (6) Penetration of NGOs and old age security norms

Causes of fall in urban areas

(1) Rising costs of livings.

(2) Working parents need to ensure security of their child and hence they prefer to ~~living their~~ be in joint family.

(3) Better social infrastructure in urban areas lead to migration of even others in urban areas

(4) ~~Penetr~~ Better implementation of Maintainance of elderly Act 2007

All these factors have contributed to this new emerging phenomenon of nuralization of nuclear family.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

असाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों हैं।

Seperation refers to merely physical seperation where as divorce is a form of legal seperation and annulment of marriage.

Why latter dominate?

(1) Social taboo :- Seperated women are considered to be a taboo in the society

(2) Easy Process of divorce, especially in minorities like Muslims.

(3) Rising education and awareness among women and greater assertion of their rights.

(4) Spread of legal aid.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Regional differences

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. **(150 WORDS) 10**

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Dust storms are basically local level or tertiary atmospheric phenomenon caused due to differential heating of land.

Reasons for increased frequency

(1) Global warming :- It has led to increase in frequency of heat waves.

Local heating → Convection → dust storm

(2) Desertification :- High level of soil erosion coupled with deforestation has led to loosening of soil and desertification.

Loose soil is blown by air to near by areas.

Eg. As per data, 30% of India's

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

land is undergoing degradation.

(3) High level of pollution also provides increased level of dust.

(4) Drying up of water bodies.

Impacts :-

(1) Frequent dust storms cause land degradation and desertification due to settling of dust on productive land.

(2) Air pollution :- Eg. As per SAFAR report, delhi smog of 2017 was caused by Dust storms from Middle east.

(3) Diseases :- Inhalation of dust and associated particles cause respiratory diseases.

(4) Water pollution

The methods to check these is to ensure proper forestation belts along desert regions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. **(150 WORDS) 10**

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

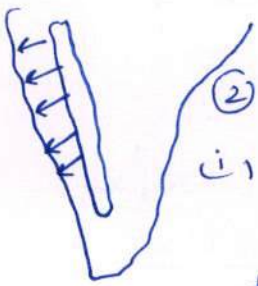
Drainage system of India has evolved over a long period of times ever since Himalayan orogeny (65 million years) in tertiary period.

Factors :-

① Himalayan orogeny

(i) Led to antecedent drainage system in Ganga plains Eg. Indus system, Ganga and Brahmaputra system

(ii) It also led to upliftment of western ghats leading to formation of west flowing rivers.
Eg. Sita, Netravati, Sharavati



② Nature of terrain :-

(i) Hard crystalline rocks of Peninsular India has led to formation of smaller rivers

(ii) Soft alluvial terrain of Ganga plains ensure

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meandering rivers.

(2) Rainfall and Glaciers :- (i) Glaciers of Himalayas ensure perennial nature of Ganga system

(ii) Lack of rainfall in Peninsula make rivers go dry in summers

Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular rivers
(1) Perennial	(1) Seasonal
(2) Mostly antecedent	(2) They are mostly consequent.
(3) Forms large deltas due to high alluvium	(3) They generally do not form very large deltas Eg. West flowing rivers form estuaries
(4) These rivers are meandering in nature	(4) They do not meander due to hard nature of rocks
(5) Flow largely through plains and hence HEP potential is low	(5) They flow and form waterfalls and have high HEP potential
(6) Mostly dendritic pattern	(6) Trellis pattern

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.

(150 WORDS) 10

बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Plantation agriculture refers to a form of commercial agriculture where crops are grown for profit.

Features :- (1) Generally require large size of land. Eg. Assam tea plantation.

(2) Large capital requirement.

(3) Large labour requirement.

(4) Crops grown for sale in market and profits.

Issues :- (1) Land fragmentation.

(2) Lack of access to irrigation facilities. Eg. Sugarcane in Maharastra.

(3) Climate change and global warming.

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(4) Exploitation of labour. Eg. Cases of exploitation and even slave like treatment in Assam tea plantation

(5) Lack of access to technology and suitable inputs like seeds.

Area under palm oil has significantly increased especially after Technology mission on Oil palm and now under NMOOP.

Benefits :- (1) They have high nutritional value

(2) High economic value

(3) Reduction in high imports of Palm oil from African Countries.

(4) Oil extracted is used for numerous purposes like Food, cosmetics etc.

Challenges :- (1) Lack of irrigation facilities Eg. Only about 16% is under irrigation

(2) Lack of forward linkage connectivity with industries like Food processing

(3) Climate change (4) Poor technology of extraction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. **(250 WORDS) 15**

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati school of Art emerged in Post-Mauryan times and produced some brilliant sculptures

Gandhara	Mathura	Amravati
(1) Geographical location :- Around Modern day Afghanistan and Pakistan	(1) Location. Around Eastern India	Around modern day Andhra Pradesh.
(2) They were patronsed by Kushanas	(2) Patronsed by Kushanas	(2) Patronsed by Satvahanas and Iksh-vakus
(3) Religion :- Buddhist sculptures	(3) All three religions : (1) Buddhist (2) Hindusm	(2) Mainly Buddhism

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	and Jainism	
(4) It had Hellenistic influence i.e Greeko-Roman influence	(4) Indigenous	(4) Indigenous
(5) Features of Buddha (i) Buddha was seen in spiritual state (ii) Smiling face (iii) Wavy hair (iv) Loose clothes (v) Plain halo	(5) Features (i) Masculine Buddha (ii) Halo had intricate sculptures (iii) Tightly dressed (iv) Hair were absent some times.	(5) It was more of a narrative art and also focused upon tales of Bodhisattvas (i) They showed Buddha using symbols
(6) ~~Hinayana~~ Mahayana form of Buddhism	(6) Hinyana	(6) Hinyana

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(7) Material used was Grey sandstone and later Mud and stucco	(7) They used Red sandstone as material	(7) Used white sandstone and marbles
	(8) Example Standing Buddha sculpture at Kaushambi	(8) Example Sculpture at Jaggyapeta

Hence these three emerged as major schools of sculpture in Post Mauryan period

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

भारत में अंग्रेज न केवल क्षेत्रीय विजय और राजस्व पर नियंत्रण चाहते थे; अपितु वे यह भी मानते थे कि उनका 'मूल निवासियों को सभ्य बनाने', उनके रीति-रिवाजों और मूल्यों को परिवर्तित करने का एक सांस्कृतिक मिशन भी था। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Britishers first arrived in India around 1600 AD and from the Battle of Buxar (1764) they rapidly acquired control over entire India.

While their major purpose was economic and political i.e.

(i) To ensure source of raw material and market for British goods and textiles

(ii) Army for foreign conquest.

(iii) Resources in the form of Drain of wealth to finance Industrial revolution

Britishers also ~~took~~ took immense interest in "westernisation"

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of India which can be seen through following acts.

(1) ~~1823~~ 1813 Councils Act led to free entry of Missionaries in India

(2) 1835 :- Macaulay Minute led to beginning of english Education

(3) Social reforms
- → Abolition of Sati in 1829
- → Widow remarriage Act of 1856

(4) Entry of missionaries in tribal areas.

(5) Bringing rule of law in India

At the outset these seem to be the part of British Providential mission to civilize India, the real motive behind these were purely economic and ~~administra~~ administrative

(1) Britishers wanted to hire Indians as low-waged workers

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with basic education for clerical jobs

(2) They wanted to prove to emerging middle class that their motives are noble

(3) Create a market for British industrial goods

(4) Act as 'breakwater of storms' in case of a mutiny

(5) To prove themselves as socially superior

Hence rather than having any noble mission of civilizing India Britishers wanted to create a class of Indians who were Indians in blood, race and colour but Britishers in intellect, ideas and choices

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. **(250 WORDS) 15**

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Jawahlal Nehru was termed as the chosen successor of Gandhiji by Gandhiji himself. The two of them struggled together to make a free and strong India

However there were considerable differences between the two

(1) Nehru was more in favour of centralization of power similar to Soviet model where as Gandhiji also vouched for decentralization at local level.

(2) Nehru wanted central control over industries and economic activities, where as Gandhiji

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wanted decentralized industries at village level.

(3) Education :- Nehru wanted uniform modern education where as Gandhiji wanted different education at different regions based on their culture and language.

(4) Even with respect to agriculture, Nehru favoured collectivisation of farms and national control, where as Gandhiji wanted village level Co-operative farming

(5) Polity :- Nehru favoured strong central government where as Gandhiji wanted greater powers to Panchayats based on Principle of subsidiarity

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~~(6) Cont~~

With respect to the role of the state Nehru wanted state to take up the lead for industrialization and modernization of the country.

Gandhiji on the other hand wanted the state only to play a role of facilitator and empower people to develop on the lines of their own genius through creating village level resources

Today in India there is a blend of these Ideas with greater powers to Panchayat and era of Co-operative federalism. with state still playing crucial role in modernisation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. **(250 WORDS) 15**

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Sino-Soviet split was beginning to show cracks ever since 1950's and finally become a big split in 1970's

Causes :-

① Difference in ideology :-

China under Mao zedong adopted a different form of Marxism compared to Russian model

Eg. Maoism was more focussed upon peasants where as Soviet union focused more on industrial labourers

② Sino Indian split.

After 1962 war between India and China, Russia supported India in a number of matters

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going against China.

Eg. During Indo-Pak war of 1971, while China backed Pakistan, Russia signed Treaty of friendship with India

(3) Since 1970's after regime change in China, it started moving more towards Open market reforms which upset Soviet Union

Eg. In 1978, it shifted to 'Socialism with Chinese features' under Deng Xiaoping

(4) China was also wary of rising Soviet influence in its neighbourhood and didn't want to become its 'pseudo-colony'

Impact on Cold war :-

(1) It shifted Cold war immensely in the favour of USA

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(2) China backed USA allies on a number of issues. Eg: (i) It backed ~~China~~ Pakistan against India.
(ii) It did not support Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

(3) Being a member of Permanent Council, it exercised considerable influence on cold war politics.

(4) India had to significantly shift its status, from being non-aligned to a tilt towards Soviet union, to counter China.

Finally after the collapse of USSR in 1991, today China has emerged as a major power and some experts even predict a China-USA cold war.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. **(250 WORDS) 15**

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

India became a democratic, republic country since 26th january 1950 after the commencement of the constitution.

While many predicted failure of democracy in India to ~~it~~ to its high population and diversity, Indian democracy has succeeded and flourished.

Achiwements :-

(1) Political
- Adoption of long lasting yet flexible constitution
- Conduction of free and fair elections
- Plural nature of political parties.

(2) Administrative

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(i) Sucicesful handling of various law and order problems like terrorism, Communism etc.

(ii) Establishment of a solid and organized bureaucratic structure.

(3) Handling tough phases → Emergency of 1975
→ Various separatist movements in North East.

Eg. (1) Mizoram issue resolved via Mizo accord in 1985

(2) Linguistic reorganisation.

(4) Independent judiciary, media and civil society

(5) Establishing itself as a democratic nation widely respected all over the globe for its plural values

Challenges :- (1) Divisive forces :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Features like Casteism, communalism are still strong in India and are even politicized. Eg. Recent spate of Mob lynchings

(2) Judicial crisis
- Pendency of cases
- Corruption
- Lack of appointments.

Eg. Justice Reddy case where he is accused of ~~disproportionate~~ disproportionate assets.

(3) Paid Media and issues of fake news and hate news.

(4) Curbs on freedom through outdated laws like sedition, hate speech etc.

(5) Rights of women, especially economic, social and reproductive are still aloof. Eg. Only 12% MPs are women.

(6) Criminalization of Politics and money power

Eg. 31% of MPs are facing criminal cases

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. **(250 WORDS) 15**

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

As per economic survey, women participation in labour force is around 22%. Since independence women have come a long way in asserting their economic rights.

Issues :-

① Dual social burden :-
Working women also have to ensure completion of household work creating dual burden. Burden becomes even high for working mothers

② Sexual harassment :- Cases of sexual harassment at work place are very high in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Eg. Vishakha case is a prime example.

(3) Salary bias :- Despite Constitution providing for equal pay for equal work, there is still bias against women workers. (Article 39 (d))

(4) Poor infrastructure
- Lack of seperate toilets
- Lack of Creche facilities.

(5) Dependence on spouse :- Many a times women have to leave work for various causes like transfer of husband, child care etc.

Steps taken :-

(1) Prevention of sexual harassment at work place Act 2013 to prevent sexual violence

(ii) She-box for the same purpose.

(2) Ensuring proper implementation of Equal remuneration Act 1976

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Constitution makers provided for Article 39 (a) to prevent salary bias

(4) Ensuring education and skill development of women. Eg: Stand up India, National Livelihood mission etc.

(5) Maternity benefit Act 2017 which provides for 26 weeks of maternity relief for women

Criticism :- (1) Doesn't include paternity relief, and it also keeps benefit for single mothers, adopted child to 12 weeks.

(2) The act may lead to salary bias against women

(3) It doesn't cover live-in relationships

Despite these criticism, it is a step in right directions and in line with global ILO standards and will go a long way in ensuring women empowerment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-दबावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संधारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

Recent Niti aayog report stated that India is undergoing its worst water crisis.

Wateraid in its report stated India as a water stressed nation as per capita water ~~target~~ availability is below 1600 m^3/year

Factors :-

(1) Scarcity of water :- (i) As per the report of Parliamentry committee (2016), 15% of ground water resources are over exploited and 9% critical

(ii) Niti aayog stated that 21 metropolitan cities will run out of ground water by 2020

(2) Pollution → Over use of fertilizers
→ Industrial pollution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Household pollution
- Natural pollution.

Niti Aayog stated that 70% of water resources are contaminated.

(3) Social factors :- Discrimination against low castes leads to lack of access to drinking water in rural areas.

(4) Misuse of water
- Lack of awareness among citizens
- Agriculture :- Irrigation uses almost 90% of total ground water.

(5) Climate change :- It will and is leading to melting of glaciers and hence drying up of rivers.

Solutions :-

(i) Check pollution
- Check pollution at source
- Polluters' pay principle

(ii) Waste treatment infrastructure must be enhanced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

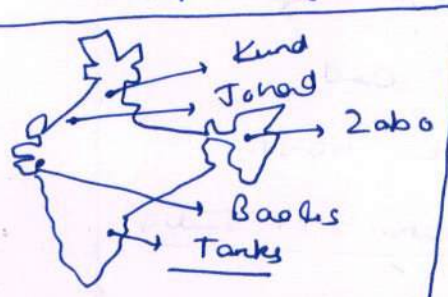
(iii) Proper implementation of Water Act 1974, solid waste management rules 2018

(2) Scarcity
- Efficient sources of irrigation via PM Krishi Sinchai yojana
- Watershed management
- Rationalization of water and electricity subsidies

(3) Technological
- Demineralization of waste water using RO

(4) Creating awareness among citizens

(5) Promoting rain water harvesting
Eg. Chennai has made it compulsory



Traditional harvesting techniques

(6) Global collaboration to deal with issue. Eg. Israel may supply efficient irrigation technology

All these steps must be taken to ensure food security and sustainable development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. **(250 WORDS) 15**

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Soil is key to human lives and food security, especially an agriculture dependent nation like India

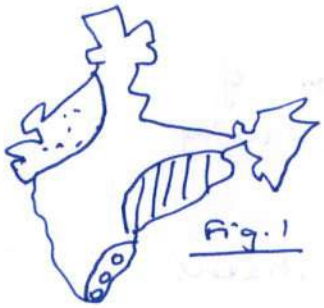


Fig. 1

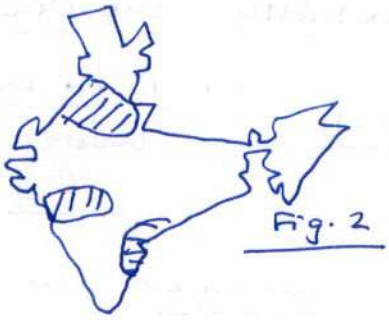


Fig. 2

Arsenic
Flouride
Both
Nitrate pollution

Soil is key to agriculture and food security and a no. of reports state various sorts of soil degradation in India

(i) Pollution :- Because of heavy usage of chemicals in agriculture, soil pollution has become a regular

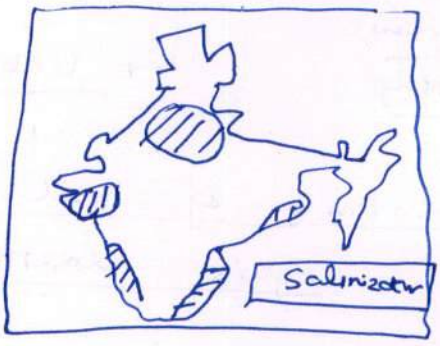
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

phenomenon. Fig. 1 and 2 shows different types of soil pollution

(ii) Imbalanced use of fertilizers has also led to decline in soil productivity, especially in green revolution area. Eg. In Punjab N:P:K ratio is 61:19:1

(2) Salinization :- Salinization and alkalization is particularly strong in canal irrigated areas rendering soil unproductive.

(ii) Salt water intrusion from sea also leads to this in coastal areas



(3) Degradation and desertification :- Niti aayog reported that 30% of land is undergoing ~~des~~ degradation and around 96 million hectares under desertification

Causes :- (i) Deforestation (ii) Excessive tilling

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Excessive usage of water

Measures :-

(1) Afforestation and new farming techniques like Agro-forestry.
Eg. Govt. introduced Agroforestry Policy in 2014 → National

(2) Govt. is promoting watershed management through integrated watershed management programme

(3) Promotion of organic farming → Parampargat Krishi Vikas Yojana
→ Urban Composting scheme

(4) Monitoring of soil health via soil health cards

(5) Afforestation via schemes like mandatory afforestation along highways. Eg. National green highway policy (2015)

(6) Promotion of micro irrigation via PM Krishi Sinchai yojana

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: **15**

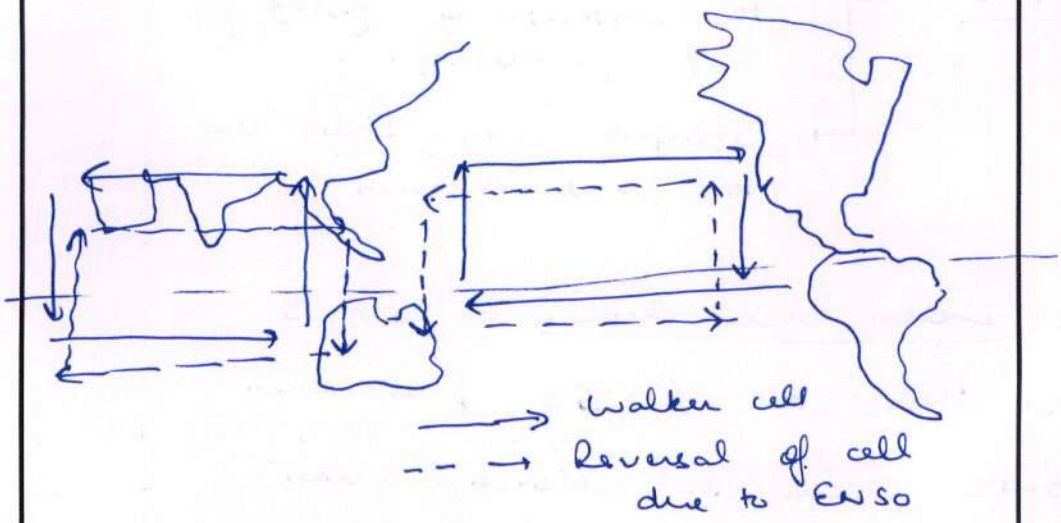
निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:

(a) ENSO (एन्सो)

(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

(a) ENSO :- ENSO stands for El-Nino and Southern oscillation.



Elnino refers to a phenomenon whereby cold peru current on the coast of Peru shift southwards, leading to warming up of sea water

Southern oscillation is an effect of ENSO leading to reversal of walker circulation as shown in figure.

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Southern oscillation index = Difference in pressure of Port tahit and Darwin

If positive → Normal

If negative – Elnino.

Combined Elnino and Southern oscillation are known as ENSO

Impacts
- → Rainfall in Peru leading to destruction of fishing industry
- → Droughts over India due to weak Monsoon

(c) Indian ocean dipole :- It is similar to ENSO phenomenon but occur in Indian ocean

It is basically creation of high and low pressure over west and East Indian oceans alternatively

Positive Indian ocean dipole i.e. greater temperature over East Indian ocean is associated with strong Monsoon.

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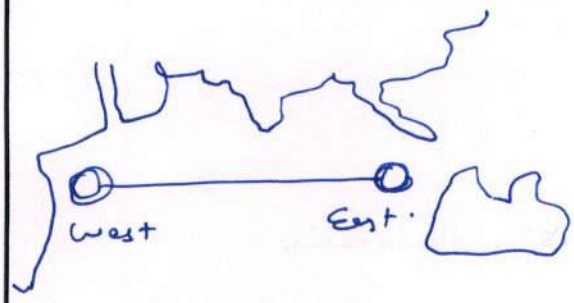
where as -ve dipole weakens it.



IOD = difference between pressure over East and west Indian ocean

A negative IOD also brings good rainfall in South East Asia where as Positive IOD creates drought.

(b) Madden julian oscillation :-

This is basically a flow of high and low pressures over Indian ocean

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी बसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ozone hole formation is basically a phenomenon of ozone depletion due to excess destruction of ozone compared to its formation.

Reasons for its concentration in polar areas

(i) Formation of ozone is linked to Polar stratospheric clouds in Antarctica

(i) Very low temperatures in Antarctica ensure formation of these clouds with icy particles at a low altitude (∵ Tropopause is lower over poles)

(ii) Moreover, there is formation of polar vortex around Antarctica.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

which helps in confinement of clouds and chemicals

(iii)

Role of these clouds

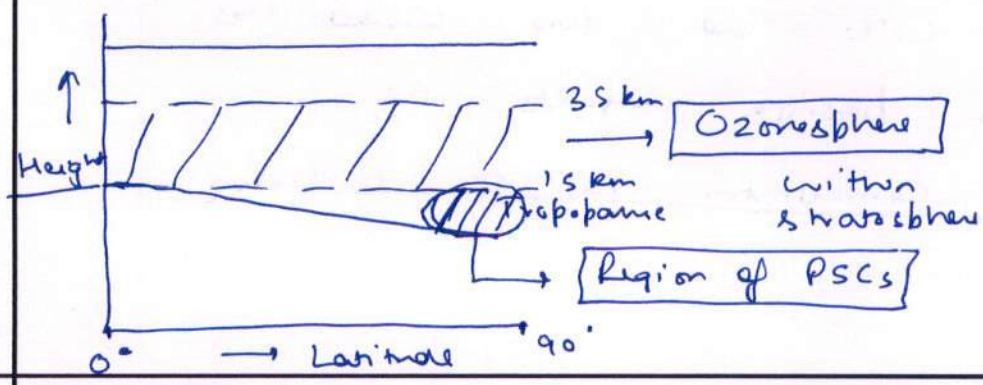
- They help in building up of large reservoir of ~~Cl~~ ClO which attacks O_3 molecule

$$ClO + O_3 \Rightarrow Cl_2 + 2O_2$$

- Denitrification of stratosphere

The clouds suck up HNO_3 which keeps ClO chemically active.

① These clouds are not present in ~~troposphere~~ tropical regions and hence there remains balance in ozone depletion and formation.



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(2) Absence of such low temperatures and polar vortex in North pole Arctic region confine them largely to Antarctic region.

(3) Moreover these clouds begin to form in winters and finally disperse after spring as sunlight falls on them.

Hence till spring, Ozone hole continues to get bigger, which makes it reach peak in spring.

A no. of steps have been taken like Montreal protocol, to gradually phase out CFC and the world has seen positive results as CFC concentration is on a decline

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NO. 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Dhruv Mittal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	80110
Center	Karol Bagh (DL)	Date	22/07/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   bl e chl i'u g vxth vkj rgUnh e N, gA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   iHkh i'u vfuok; gA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lkR; d i'uHkkx d vad mlds lkeus fn, x, gA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जो आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugh fn, tk,A
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk e [kkyh NksM+k gqvk i`"B ;k mlds v'k dk Li"V :i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

Opposition in India comprises all the member of Parliament or legislature other than those of ruling party

Their role in democracy

(1) To provide constructive criticism of the programmes and policies of ruling govt.

(2) To keep a check on arbitrary actions of the govt. through various tools like censure motion, no confidence motion etc.

(3) To censure govt. for various actions and inactions through platforms like Question hour, zero hours etc.

(4) Scrutinizing various bills as well as budget (Article 110) presented by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

govt. through Departmentally standing committees.

(5) Creating awareness among general public regarding policy gaps / loopholes

(6) They can also help in policy and law making by presenting private member bills

Role of shadow cabinet :- It is an institutional mechanism present in U.K. consisting of important members of ~~ruling~~ opposition

(1) Better co-ordination of constructive criticism among different parties

(2) Rather than creating ruckus in the Parliament, it can provide a suitable platform for discussions

(3) It also provides enhanced powers to the opposition as cabinet leader has enhanced powers.

Such an institution is much needed in India in the light of declining constructive role of opposition

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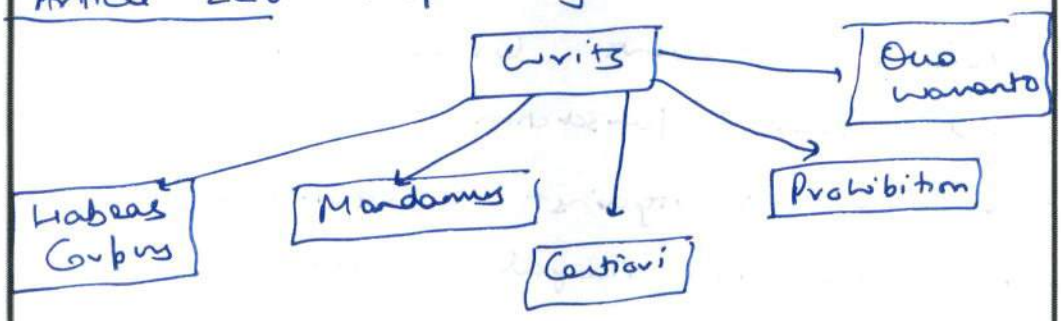
2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Constitution provides Supreme Court and Highcourts the power to pass writs under Article 32 and Article 226 respectively



Nature of writs :- Writs are basically acting as the protector of fundamental rights of the people.

Supreme courts can pass writs only for violation of fundamental rights where as Highcourts can do so for any matter.

(1) Habeas Corpus :- Acts against arbitrary detention by the state or private individual.

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(2) Mandamus :- Asks govt. body to perform its job in case of inaction.

(3) Certiori :- Under this courts may ask lower courts to pass any matter to itself which doesn't comes under latter jurisdictions.

(4) Prohibition :- Prevents lower courts to exceed their jurisdiction.

(5) Quo warranto :- Against usurpation of public office in illegal manner.

Significance :- (1) Acts as bulwark for Fundamental rights under Part III of the Constitution

(2) via Certiori and Prohibition, higher courts keep a check on the functioning of lower courts, helping in their supervisory functions.

(3) Mandamus acts as a check on govt. inaction

(4) It is through writs, SC exercises its powers of Judicial review

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** 10

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

N.TI Aayog replaced planning commission in 2015, mainly as a policy making body

Objectives : ① To formulate long term policies as well as short term action plans

② Facilitate co-operative and competitive federalism

③ Having expert opinions in all spheres

④ Ensure holistic development with special focus on emerging challenges like climate change and focus on vulnerable section.

Performance :- ① Has been able to forge state participation through Governing Council better, promoting Co-operative federalism

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(2) Improved research as was noted in its various indexes like Composite water management index

(3) Foster competitive federalism by ranking of states on Sanitation, education, health and Ease of doing business.

(4) Better schemes like Atal innovation mission, SATH programme and improved policy making as was noticed in draft education and National health policies 2017

(5) Transforming Aspirational district programme

Measures : (1) Greater say for states in governing council.

(2) Enhancing role of technical members and experts and diversification of membership.

(3) Region specific approach can be taken as was seen is NITI forum for North east.

(4) Enhanced role of civil society should be there in policy making.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

S.R. Bommai Case (1994) laid the ground work for the political class in form of guidelines to check on the misuse of Article 356

However recent episodes of Arunachal and Uttrakhand Assembles reveal that political class continues to flout the guidelines

Need for clarity :

① The judgement didnot talk about the role of the speaker

② It didnot talk about the use / misuse of Anti defection law by the ruling party to remove rebel MLAs, as was done in Uttrakhand Assembly, before floor test

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(3) whether the decisions of speaker is challengable in court is also a moot point

(4) It also didnot point whether post poll alliance or party with highest seats will be given preference in case of hung assembly as divergence was seen in cases of Karnataka and Goa assembly

(5) The grounds of imposition of President need to be further defined as terms like breakdown of administration remains vague

Eg. Imposition of Article 356 in Arunachal Pradesh by governor.

Hence there is a need for greater clarity in SC guidelines along with reforms in Anti defection law mooted by Dinesh Goswami ~~and~~ ~~Sarkaria~~ Committee

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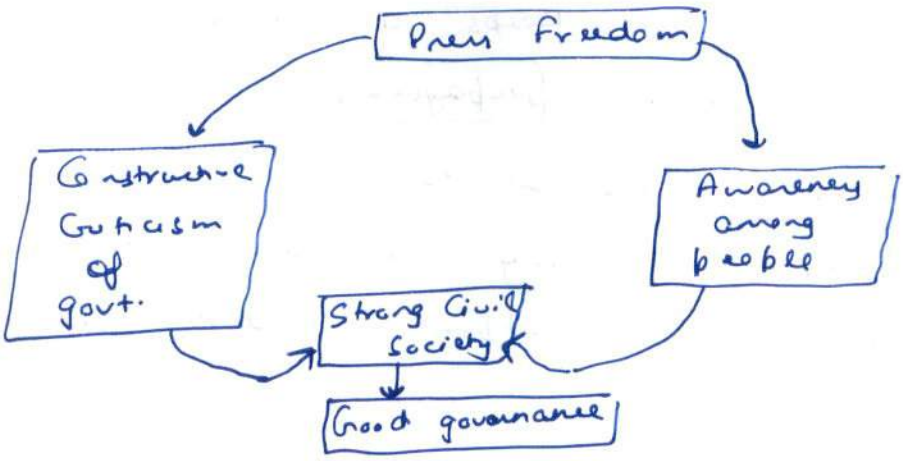
5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Press freedom is a part and parcel of freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a)



Role of press freedom

1. Media in India has immense reach among masses
2. Creating awareness among people
3. Highlighting mis-actions as well as inactions of the govt. and hence promoting transparency and accountability in governance

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Eg. The Hindu report on degradation of western Ghats recently prompted action from govt.

(4) Promoting rule of law by highlighting violation of human rights of weaker sections

(5) Press freedom keeps a check on false political propaganda

Role of good governance :-

(1) Greater transparency in administration automatically support media's work.

(2) Rule of law is critical for press freedom

(3) Reduces political influence on media in the form of paid news

Media also helps in economic and human development as it promotes country's image and improves ease of doing business. Eg. India's poor rank in Press freedom Index also hampers investments

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6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** 10

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SHGs are voluntary groups of 15-20 people, generally women, who have come together to pool resources for common socio-economic goals

They have played a critical role in rural growth and women entrepreneurship. Eg. Kudumbashree in Kerala, SEWA in Gujarat etc

Some success :- ① Help in gaining credit through SHG-Bank linkage prog. vanna

② Creating social capital

③ Reducing vulnerabilities by resource pooling

④ Better marketing

Need for a new approach :- ① Success has been in limited area

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and more in southern and western states

(2) Irregular meetings

(3) Dominance of upper castes and they garnering all the profits

(4) Social challenges including lack of physical mobility among women due to stigmas

(5) Lack of cohesion among members. Eg. Women generally belong to different villages due to migration because of marriage

(6) Access to credit has been poor.

(7) Issues of awareness

Way forward :-

(1) Need to promote mix gender SHGs so that women and men can complement each other needs.

(2) A law can be brought to ensure democratic functioning of SHGs in line with co-operatives.

(3) Skill development of SHGs through DAY-NRLM scheme

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Higher education in India suffers from numerous deficiencies highlighted by the fact that World University Ranking 2018 has no Indian entry in top 200

Focus on few

① Only major institutions like IIM, IITs and IISc have some sort of autonomy

② Most of the schemes like Institute of eminence, INSPIRE etc- focus only on large institutions

③ Fund allocation is highly skewed in favour of few central institutions

④ States lack capacity to provide

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sufficient funds for their university

(5) Infrastructure at state universities remain poor as highlighted by TSR Subramanian report.

Significance of RUSA

(1) Focus on all universities and colleges instead of select few.

(2) Focus on enhancing gross enrollment ratio of both genders

(3) Focus on teachers training rather than admission prevalent in India

(4) It also provides for central funding for states in ratio of 60 : 40 to reduce resource crunch

(5) It also seeks to improve physical infrastructure as well as enhanced research infrastructure.

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

PRIs were institutionalized via 73rd amendment at 1992 which gave them Constitutional status

Empowerment of women

(1) By mandating 33% of Panchayats to be women including from SC/ST

(2) Enhancing role of women in decision making and policy making and hence evolution of better policies.

(3) Breaking social stigmas that women cannot work outside homes by giving them leadership role

(4) According to an estimate there are over 2 lakh women Sarpanch in the country

Issues :- (1) It has been noticed that women are controlled and

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dominated by male spouse.

(2) Lack of proper training and awareness has been an issue.

(3) PRIs themselves are weakened due to lack of funds, functions and functionaries

(4) Role of institutions like Khap Panchayats in North western India has weakened them further (∵ these are also areas with higher discrimination)

(5) Most of the women come from strong economic background

Measures :- (1) Improving awareness and training via Mahila Panchayat Sashakti-karan Programme

(2) Greater devolution of powers to PRIs based on principle of subsi-diarity

(3) Checking institutions like Khap Panchayats

(4) Improving women literacy rate to reduce control of male spouse

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9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** 10

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic autonomy in foreign relations means that a country's decision in geopolitical arena are driven by its own interests rather than influence of policies of other nations

Strategic autonomy is crucial for a country to maintain its sovereignty in the fullest manner.

Recent developments

① Despite having an improved relations with Israel, India voted against USA resolution to declare Jerusalem its capital

② India recently → Committed to Continues to buy oil from Iran despite USA sanctions

③ Coming to protect the sovereignty

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of Bhutan in the Doklam issue

(4) Enhancing ties with USA despite Russia's growing relations with China and Pak.

(5) Dehyphenating of Israel - Palestine relations

(6) Taking strong stand in issues related to food security and environment in WTO and UNFCCC

Issues :- (1) Some human rights group criticized India's move to dehyphenate Israel - Palestine relations

(2) India may loose its evergreen friend Russia with growing relations with USA.

(3) Giving up of Non-alligment policy

(4) Some experts say that joining of group like Quad may hamper its strategic autonomy.

India's foreign relations should be driven by the goal of strategic autonomy

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10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

IBSA stands for India, Brazil and South Africa

where as BRICS stand for Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, created in 2010

Through these platforms India seeks to cooperate with emerging economies to ~~[illegible]~~ & foster multipolarity as well as reducing role of west dominated institutions like World Bank and IMF

Differences

IBSA	BRICS
(1) It doesn't have strength of having major powers like Russia and China.	(1) Membership is stronger compared to IBSA

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(2) It is more of a forum for diverse issues like economics, development etc.

(3) Focus on issues like WTO, Doha agenda is more here

(4) Sources of divergence are less here as all 3 are on friendly terms

(5) Lack of funds is a major issue

(2) BRICS can have immense geopolitical significance especially with respect to normalizing India-China relations

(3) Major focus is to provide alternate source of funds for infrastructure

(4) Here India-China and Russia-China rivalries are prevalent.

(5) Funds are less of an issue due to membership of Russia and China.

Despite these differences the groups remain key to India to seek multipolarity

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** 15

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute resolution mechanisms are basically means of non-adversarial method of resolving disputes

Mechanisms in India

(1) Arbitration :- Involvement of 3rd party professionals based on pre-dispute agreement.

(2) Conciliation

(3) Mediation

(4) Negotiations

(5) Lok adalats via National legal services authority act.

(6) Gram Nyayalayas etc. via Gram Nyayalayas Act 2008

Issues :- (1) Justice B.N. Srikrishna

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Committee noted various issues with Arbitration and Conciliation

1. Lack of institutionalization
2. Dependence on foreign professionals.
3. Lack of trained professionals in India
4. Ultimately the cases are being appealed into Court reducing their utility.
5. High pendency of cases

Other issues

1. There is serious lack of awareness among people regarding ADR mechanisms
2. Poor infrastructure of Gram Nyayalayas and Lok adalats along with high pendency
3. Lack of availability of legal aid among poors
4. Appointment and removal procedure is not transparent leaving

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scope for political meddling

Measures :-

(1) Creation of institutionalized arbitration and conciliation by passing Arbitration and Conciliation Bill 2018 in line with Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee recommendations

(2) Passing Consumer Courts Bill 2018 which provides for pre-litigation mediation mandatorily

(3) Robust infrastructure at the level of Lok adalats and Gram Nyayalayas by proper funding and providing legal aid at these levels via Nyaya Mitra scheme.

(4) Creating awareness among people

(5) Providing for training of individuals for ADR mechanisms.

ADR mechanisms can serve as tool to achieve twin objective of reducing pendency and improving ease of doing business

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** 15

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Power of Contempt is provided to Supreme court under Article 129 and High courts under Article 215 of the Constitution.

Contempt

Civil
- Willful disobedience of Court's order, decree etc.

Criminal
- Lowering the authority of Court
- Interference with administration of justice

Power of Contempt is needed as Supreme Court noted in Rajesh Kumar vs GoI Case to

1. Maintain the dignity and credibility of the court
2. To command respect
3. To enforce court's order

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Without power of contempt, court might be unable to enforce rule of law in the country.

Hence Parliament also enacted Contempt of Court act 1971 on the basis of H.N. Sanyal Committee

Need for relook

① Contempt power is almost an unchecked and unbridled power which may be prone to misuse.

Eg. Contempt case against Justice Karnan. Here experts noted that procedural fairness was compromised

② As H.N. Sanyal Committee noted there should be balance between freedom of speech and expression and Contempt powers

③ There should be a mechanism to ensure that the power is

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used only sparingly

(4) Further Article 142 also provides for power under Contempt of Court, which has become a tool for judiciary for judicial overreach

Eg. (1) Setting up Justice Lodha Committee for BCCI reforms

(2) Coal block allocation case where it cancelled liscences of all.

Hence as Justice S.K. Goel Noted in Rajesh Kumar vs GoI case, Supreme Court needs to earn respect rather than enforcing it by demonstration of powers under Contempt of Court

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13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** 15

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

Criminalisation of politics means either criminals entering political parties or influencing their decisions through money and muscle power

Causes of Criminalisation

As per ADR report, 34% of MPs face criminal cases in India

→ ① Lack of inner party democracy

→ ② Rising Expenditure and commercialisation of elections

→ ③ Creation of spurious parties under section 29 (A) of RPA 1951

④ Poor Criminal justice system

⑤ Loopholes in laws. Eg. Criminals enter politics to avoid and evade taxes under section 13 of IT act

Role of Supreme court :- The honourable

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Court has taken a no. of steps to reduce criminalization of politics.

(1) In Lily Thomas case 2013, the Court ruled that convicted members will immediately vacate seat rather than waiting for appeal

(2) Asked govt. to setup fast track courts to deal with criminal cases against politicians

(3) In Jan chowkidar case, the court ruled that a person behind bars cannot contest elections

(4) Setting examples via solving high profile cases like Sasikala, Lalu prasad yadav cases which builds public trust

Role of Election Commission

(1) Enforcement of model code of conduct.

(2) Calling for expenditure details of the candidates

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(3) Keeping a check on recognition of parties under Section 29 (A) of RPA 1951

(4) Keeping check on Paid news

(5) Election Commission has, over the years, curbed the role of muscle power like Booth capturing

Role of media

(1) Transparent coverage of the election procedure.

(2) Media can provide and highlight the background of all the candidates in a fair manner to build awareness among public

(3) Self regulation to curb menace of paid news.

(4) It can play a crucial role in curbing fake news and propagandas

(5) Social media can provide a mechanism for parties to conduct digital rallies to reduce expenditure

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14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** 15

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National Commission of minorities was set up in ~~2006~~ 1993 via legislation of Parliament with following mandates

(1) Protection of rights of Minorities provided under Constitution under article 29, 30, 350(B) etc.

(2) Take suo moto cognisance and enquire into violation of rights of minorities and take action.

(3) Providing recommendations to govt. with respect to policy making in matters of minorities

(4) It is also an ex-officio participant of National Human rights Commission.

(5) Promotion of development of languages of minorities

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Challenges :-

1. Lack of constitutional backing.
2. Infrastructure - both physical and human - remains poor
3. Its recommendations are only advisory in nature and lack legal force
4. Overlapping jurisdictions with other institutions like NHRC, NCMEI etc.
5. Lack of proper available data
6. Members lack security of tenure which brings space for political interference
7. Absence of dedicated cadre with it to conduct functions like enquiry, investigation etc. and it has to rely on state machinery

Measures :- (1) Govt. can think about

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giving it Constitutional status.

(2) It should be merged with National Commission for Minority education institutions to avoid overlapping of jurisdictions

(3) Streamlining appointment and removal process to address political interference.

(4) Provision of dedicated professional cadres to be appointed by commission itself independently

(5) Enhanced powers to ensure accountability of govt. as well as transparency in its functioning.

As Sachar Committee highlighted the plight of minorities, especially Muslims and UNESCO report on dying languages highlighted, there is a dire need of reforms in the institution to ensure effectiveness and efficiency

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15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** 15

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently govt. called for applications for joint secretary level posts in 10 sectors from private sector

Its importance

(1) As a no. of committees including 2nd ARC noted, there is a due need of specialization in bureaucracy
- Dealing with newer challenges of climate change, 4th industrial revolution
- Better cope up with changes brought by globalization

(2) Shortage of human resources as highlighted by Rasman Committee, especially at middle and higher level will be reduced

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(3) Bring competition in bureaucracy

(4) Enhanced people's participation in governance

(5) Efficient policy making in line with principles of corporate governance

(6) It is a much needed model of public private partnership in governance

Issues :- (1) There are question marks regarding implications on reservation policy

(2) Since tenure will be just 3-5 years, their accountability will be difficult to ensure

(3) It may lead to firm specific elitist policies and may open door for crony capitalism

(4) No role has been given to UPSC which will put question mark on their political neutrality

(5) Lack of awareness among private

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sector regarding nuances of administration

(6) May lead to reduced morale for current bureaucrats

Despite these issues, the reform was much needed step for reforms in civil services.

Other reforms :-

(1) Enhancing transparency and accountability
Eg. 360° feedback mechanism in place of Annual Confidential report.

(2) Reforms in Prevention of Corruption Act to prevent harassment of honest officials.

(3) Proper training → At every level of promotion
→ Midterm

(4) Passing Public service Bill 2007 to establish Public Service board to reduce political interference in transfers and promotions

(5) Security of tenure at higher levels like DGP

(6) Accountability / Integrity Pacts

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16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** 15

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

Transformation of Aspirational district programme was brought by NITI Aayog recently to ensure holistic development of around 115 backward districts of the country.

The programme seeks to work in major areas of development like

1. Health
2. Education
3. Sanitation
4. Connectivity
5. Poverty and Food security
6. Women empowerment etc.

A novel strategy

1. The programme selects all the most backward district based on multi-dimensional indicators

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rather than narrow approach of using Poverty alone

(2) It takes a mission mode approach to ensure development in holistic manner

(3) The programme seeks to empower Panchayati Raj institutions and gives it critical role in implementation of the programme and identification of beneficiaries.

(4) Integrated approach :- As all the ~~ministry~~ ministries and departments will be asked to co-ordinate implementation of various schemes run by them

(5) Funding mechanism has been properly created through a dedicated fund along with the money allocated to respective ministry

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(6) Instead of using the term backward, it uses the term "aspirational" to create sense of pride and self reliance among people

(7) The approach is far better than identification of backwardness at state level.

(8) Special focus on Left wing extremism affected districts will achieve dual objective of countering insurgency and development.

(9) Enhanced role of states as they were asked to choose majority of the districts (SO / IAS)

The key lies in proper implementation in mission mode approach to achieve the goal of balanced regional development and social justice under Preamble

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** 15

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Millenium development goals were set of 10 goals to be achieved mainly by developing countries to cover half the distance towards sustainable development between 2000 - 2015

India's achievements

(1) India was able to achieve the MDG-I to reduce poverty by half

(2) It was able to provide universal primary education to all (MDG - 5)

(3) It was able to achieve MDG - 8 to prevent the increase in cases of HIV - AIDS

(4) Substantial reduction in rates of maternal mortality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(From around 250 to 140) and
(lakh)
infant mortality rate (currently around 36)

Issues :- Despite success, India was unable to achieve most of its goals completely.

① India was not able to reduce MMR by 3/4th and IMR by 2/3rd as mandated by MDG-3 and 4

② Gender disparity in education at secondary and tertiary education remains.

③ It was not able to reduce hunger by half (MDG-1)

④ India couldn't prevent increase in cases of TB.

⑤ Goals related to access to WASH facilities i.e water and sanitation was not achieved

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SDGs :- (1) Eliminate Poverty and hunger (SDG-1)

(2) Universal education and healthcare for all

(3) Creating sustainable cities

(4) Elimination of diseases like TB, AIDS etc.

(5) Removing gender disparity and discrimination

(6) Financial inclusion

(7) Tackling climate change and global warming.

(8) Reducing income disparities

Hence SDGs provide for 17 goals and 169 targets to take the world towards sustainable development by 2030.

As India stated in its voluntary review report, it has made substantial progress in achieving these goals, yet its technological and financial capacity is low and will need substantial funds to achieve its objectives

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** 15

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India - US ties have gone through numerous phases of bonhome and challenges especially during cold war era.

However since 2008 Indo-US nuclear deal, the ties are on the upward curve

Progress :-

(1) Economic :- Trade has increase substantially as US is 2nd largest trade partner with around 80 billion $ and both target to reach 500 billion $ by 2025

(2) Strategic → Grouping like Quad highlights growing strategic relations
→ Both are strategic partners since 2008
→ US has sought enhanced role for

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in Afghan Issue and in Indo pacific in its latest National security strategy

(3) Defence ties are also on rise
Eg. (i) US termed India as major defence partner.
(ii) Malabar exercise
(iii) Buying of Guardian drones

(4) Energy :- India has started buying shale oil and crude oil from USA

(5) USA hosts one of the largest diaspora population of India. who also played crucial role in Indo-US nuclear deal (2008)

(6) Science and technology → (i) ISRO - NASA Co-operation on NISAR satellite

(7) USA also back India's entry into NSG, UNSC etc.

Divergence :- (1) Sanctions on Russia via CAATSA and Iran can become

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a major source of divergence between two

(2) Issues of IPR and trade deficit for USA is also reported by USA. Eg. (i) Poor ranking of India in its Annual 301 report.

(ii) Solar panels case in WTO

(iii) Issues of duty on Harley davidson

(3) There are divergences on platforms like WTO, UNFCCC etc.

Eg. (1) USA is against Doha development agenda

(2) filing of case against export promotion schemes.

(4) USA even cancelled its scheduled '2+2' meeting recently

(5) India has issues related to strict visa regime done recently in case of H1-B and L1-B visa

India - USA partnership is growing rapidly and these issues need to be resolved via mutual negotiations and diplomacy

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20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

After beginning of dialogue in 1992, India - Israel relations have grown to the level of strategic partnership

Signs of Bonhomie

① Recent dehyphening of Israel-Palestine relations by India

② Defence accords — Purchase of Barak - I air-to air missile
- Phalcon AWACS
- Rustom drone.

③ Political :- Recently PM Modi visited Israel, becoming first Indian PM to do so.

④ Both share common views with respect to countering rising terrorism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Agreements on co-operation in various fields especially Agriculture, water saving and irrigation

Differences :-

(1) National security situations :-

(i) While Israel has security concerns with Arab countries, India sees them as friendly extended neighbourhood and part of Look West policy

(ii) Similarly Israel sees China as major trade partner and supports its OBOR initiative which India sees as security concern especially in Indian ocean region (string of pearls policy)

(2) Absence of shared enemies

As it is stated that common enemies can forge deep friendship, such ~~such~~ common strategic rivalry is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

missing in case of India and Israel. Eg. India have sympathies with Palestine and even voted against resolution declaring Jerusalem as Israel capital

Different world views :- While Israel seeks total ~~annihilati~~ annihilation of regional rivals and seeks regional hegemony, India is more inclined towards regional Co-operation. Eg. It has strong economic relations with China

However despite these limitations, the ties between the two are growing. India needs to come up with innovative measures like dehyphenating of relations to enhance strategic partnership with Israel

40

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	Dhruv Mittal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	80110
Center	Karol Bagh (DL)	Date	01/09/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

One of the multiple roles that Parliament plays in Indian political system is ensuring accountability of executive.

Even though the Parliament possess multiple tools like Budget, Public accounts Committee, Zero hour, No Confidence motion etc. to ensure accountability, the role seems to be declining.

(1) No. of sittings have come down to merely 65-70 per year from 120 per year in 1950's

(2) Less discussion on Budget and regular guillotine

(3) Instruments like whip, Anti defection law etc have forced legislators

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to take up party lines rather than independent opinions

(4) Role of speakers has come under scrutiny in case of Uttrakhand and Arunachal Assembly

(5) Rajya sabha role is on a decline
Eg: Aadhar Act passed as money Bill

Way forward :-

(1) As recommended by National Commission on working of Constitution
- No. of sittings should be fixed
- Compensate for loss due to disruptions.

(2) Anti defection law :- Powers of final decision should be with President on EC recommendations (Dinesh Goswami)

(3) Speaker's office may be modeled on British lines (resignation from party)

(4) Creating a shadow cabinet

(5) Rajyasabha needs to be strengthened via political will.

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2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd amendment Act 1992 gave Constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions

Success :- (1) Participation of women has exceeded beyond mandated goal post of 33%.

(2) Constitutional status has ensured regular elections

(3) Devolved funds have increased especially after 14th finance Commission

(4) A number of instruments like Social audit in MANREGA has further expanded the monitoring role of Gram sabha

(5) In tribal regions (5th schedule areas), sufficient powers have

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been devolved.

Failures :-

(1) Human resource :-

(i) Elected functionaries, especially women are still not empowered

(ii) Lack of awareness

(iii) Non-elected cadres' role are still not defined.

(2) Funds :- As noted by Economic survey 2017-18, PRIs still generate only about 6% funds on their own

(i) Lack of collection on property taxes

(iii) Tied nature of state funds

(3) Functions :- (i) Not yet devolved 29 functions provided under Article 243 (G)

(ii) Poor activity mapping

(4) Presence of parasite institutions like Khap Panchayat.

Govt. should implement recommendations of Sumit Bose Committee and implement capacity building of Women

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3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 148 of the constitution provides for the office of Comptroller and auditor General in India

CAG's role :-

(1) Constitution envisages him as watchdog of public purse due to its role of ~~conducti~~ auditing public expenditure by government

(2) It ensures that Parliament's role of ensuring fiscal accountability of government is strengthened

(3) It audits accounts not only from the angle of proprietary or legal grounds but also from the point of wisdom of usage

Hence it also prevents wastage of public money and its

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effective utilization

(4) CAG has helped in unearthing a number of cases of corruption

(5) Unearthing poor implementation of schemes
Eg. Recently audit report showed poor implementation of watershed management

Making auditing more effective

(1) Complementing CAG audit with social audit as done in Meghalaya

(2) Enhancing capacity of CAG
- Use of technology
- Enhanced supportive manpower

(3) Creating awareness among public regarding RTI to ensure public accountability of funds usage

(4) Implementation of Lokpal Act 2013

(5) Details of outcomes expected must be explicitly mentioned every financial year regarding various schemes and programmes to ensure objective comparison

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4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

Electoral Bonds are basically a non-interest bearing financial instruments in the nature of promissory notes, brought to clean-up political funding

Its benefits

① The banking route and requirement of KYC norms will ensure that clean money enters politics

② The requirement of "1% of total votes" for eligibility will ensure that bogus parties are not created for its misuse.

③ Short period of redeem will ensure that it doesn't become parallel currency

④ Need to file returns to Election Commission will ensure transparency

⑤ Moreover, the anonymity feature

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will ensure that donor is protected from harassment by Opposition

Issues :-

① Favours Government :- Since accounts will be with SBI, a state owned entity, government may violate anonymity feature

② Misuse of anonymity clause is highly probable especially after removal of 7.5% cap on corporate funding (of their turnover)

- Shell companies might be created
- Crony capitalism

③ Bonds will not come under section 29C of RPA 1951 and hence now donations even above Rs. 2000 need not be disclosed

④ Even election commission has termed the move as being "regressive"

Almost 70% of our political funding is via unknown sources and this needs to be rectified

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5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Lobbying refers to different pressure groups, businesses etc. pursuing and pushing government to make policies in their favour.

It is legal in developed countries like USA but in India, there is still a proper legal vaccum in this regard

Need :-

1. Legal vaccum
2. Lobbying can help in addressing concerns of various sections which may have been neglected in policy measures
3. Enhanced participation of people in governance and direct participation in policy making

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(4) It can lead to Ease of doing business

(5) Balanced and equitable developmental opportunities and improved laws and policies.

However it also need to be regulated as ~~[illegible]~~ unregulated lobbying may lead to :-

(i) Suppression of interests of weaker sections

(ii) Excess corporate influence on policy making and crony capitalism

(iii) Bureaucratic - Political - Corporate nexus

(iv) It may even lead to further criminalisation of politics

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act 2005 was brought to give public the Right to information within the stipulated time frame (30 days) to ensure transparency in governance

Issues :-

(1) Delays : As per a RaAG and SNS study, the pendency time in M.P. goes as high as 65 years

(2) Poor quality of information in almost 60 % of the cases

(3) Major Public institutions like Judiciary, Political parties etc. have refused to follow the law in spirit.

(4) No suo moto information sharing as mandated under section 4 of RTI Act

(5) frivolous RTIs.

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(5) Supportive laws like Whistleblower Act and Lokpal Act are not being implemented

(6) Poor record keeping

(7) Delays in appointment of CIC

As per the recent amendment, the government has empowered itself to decide upon the salary, terms and conditions of services of information Commissioners

Issues :- (1) It may impinge upon the independence of information commissioners

(2) The argument that Election Commission and information Commissioners are different institutions seems to be flawed to introduce such amendment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Reservation under Article 15(3) of the Constitution has been one of the tool to insure social justice.

Reservation in promotion :-

The tussle between executive and judiciary has been a regular phenomenon in evolution of reservation in promotion policy.

As per latest Supreme court guideline, reservation in promotion needs to fulfil following criteria :-

(i) Low representation of backward class

(ii) Backwardness of the class for which reservation is being provided need to be quantitatively established.

(iii) Merit shouldn't be compromised.

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However centre has been of the view that reservation in promotion is needed to ensure social justice

Ability to meet objectives :- The fact that there has been a tangible shortfall in representation of SC/ST at higher posts shows the need of reservation.

However centre must question itself as promotion are done by it only. Moreover other steps like

(i) Employment opportunities in private sector (as public sector jobs are low)

(ii) Strict implementation of laws like SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act

(iii) Creating awareness against discrimination need to be taken

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India is among the largest producers of food grains (over 270 MMT) and fruits and vegetables (2nd rank) in the world.

Yet as per Global Hunger Index, almost 190 million people suffers from hunger and India rank poorly (100/119) on the index

Causes :- ① High Poverty creates issues of affordability

② Poor sanitation is one of the major factors of malnutrition

③ Social issues
- Discrimination against Dalits on accessing water resources
- Discrimination against Girl child

④ High wastage of food (almost 40-50%

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of production gets wasted as per Assocham report)

(5) Poor implementation of schemes

(6) Dominance of rice and wheat in policy measures

Measures :-

(1) Midday meal scheme at schools

(2) Recently POSHAN mission and National Nutrition mission have been launched to deal with Mal-nutrition

(3) Integrated child development scheme

(4) DBT in PDS has been introduced to reduce corruption and leakages

(5) Schemes like MGNREGA etc. have been introduced to reduce rural poverty to deal with affordability aspect

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.**(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian ocean has becoming the centre of global geopolitics due to its cultural, economic and strategic significance

Indian view and steps

Being a region where 1/3rd of global cargo ships, half of global container ships and 90% of India's import passes, its economic significance is immence

(i) Economic :-

① Exploration of minerals in CIOB in 1.5 lakh sq km area

② Focus on Blue economy via Sagarmala scheme

③ Dialogue with IOR countries to ensure SAGAR (security and growth for all)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Socio-cultural dialogue :- Indian Ocean region has a shared cultural history as is reflected in Project Mausam.

(ii) With South East Asia, India is leveraging its Act East Policy and Buddhist culture Eg. Dhamma-Dhamma Conclave

(iii) With Africa, social models like Kudumbashree are being explored for capacity building as well as projects like Solar Mamas and Pan-Africa E-network for social development.

(iv) Within South Asia, BIMSTEC as a platform is being implemented for sustained growth in the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Climate change is a major 21st century issue which threatens the existence of all, especially poor and developing regions

Shift in India's stance

Earlier	Now
(1) Responsibility of developed countries	(1) Common but differentiated responsibility
(2) Funds and technology should come from developed regions	(2) Mechanisms like ISA have been introduced to reduce reliance on developed regions
(3) Developed regions must cut down on emissions and developing regions must get enough space	(ii) Improved R&D in technology Eg. National Biofuels Policy 2018

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③ Though the stance has remained the same, India is itself taking steps to curb its emissions.
Eg. National solar missions

In short, from earlier policy of pressurizing developed regions to take leadership role, India has itself acquired leadership role in climate related matters
Eg. (i) Establishment of International solar Alliance
(ii) 'Solar Mamas' project in Africa

Moreover, the focus has been diversified

- Transport
  - All electric vehicle fleet by 2030
- Agriculture
  - KUSUM scheme
- Renewable Energy
  - Solar Mission
  - Biofuel Policy 2018
- Afforestation
  - Green India Mission

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Article 280 of the constitution provides for Finance Commission, to be established by president every 5 years, as a quasi-judicial body

Role :-

(1) To provides for fiscal federalism by (i) Providing for devolution of funds between centre and states

(ii) Determining principles of Grant in aid from centre to state.

(iii) Augmenting state resources to ensure sufficient devolution of funds to Panchayati Raj.

(2) Ensure balanced regional development :- Though not explicitly mentioned, its role of horizontal distribution of funds seeks to ensure that.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Terms of reference :-

① Impact of 14th Finance Commission on union finances

Issues :- It may lead to reduced devolution of funds to states

② 2011 Census :-

(i) Southern states have demanded that 2011 Census use will undermine their efforts towards population control

(ii) However counter argument is that high TFR states are poor states like U.P., Bihar and current realities need to be taken into account for balanced development

② Steps taken to curb populism in expenditure by states

(i) It has been criticized as being excessive central oversight over state's autonomy to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

utilize its resources

(4) Need to provide revenue deficit grant

Pros	Cons
(1) Revenue deficit grants mostly goes to poorer states	(1) Revenue deficit grant incentivize populist and consumptive expenditure rather than efficiency
(2) It is one of the mandate of Finance Commission	

(5) Steps to promote Ease of doing business

Issues :- While it is needed to ensure competitive federalism, it may benefit already richer states

Fiscal federalism is a critical pillar of federal polity of India and centre must take measures to augment not only states' but also 3rd tier capacity to ensure balanced development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Constitution of India is considered to be a blend of multiple Constitutions and its values

① Democratic and social movements of the west

(i) fundamental rights under Part III inspired from Bill of Rights of USA

(ii) Ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in Preamble came from French revolution

(iii) Ideals of social justice as well as economic and political justice are considered to be inspired from Russian revolution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Parliamentary system as a whole is an inspiration from West ministerial system of Britishers

Indian values and independence movement

① Duty to respect freedom movement ideals under fundamental duty

② Idea of reservation under Article 15(3) as well as special provisions for vulnerable sections like SC/ST and women are based on our own history and values

Eg. Reservation of women in Panchayati raj.

③ Various DPSPs like Duty to prohibit alcohol consumption (Article 48), Panchayati Raj institution (Article 43) etc. are based on Gandhian values

④ Secularism, equality of all

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etc. are the values evolved through out our independence movement

(5) The whole Idea of "We the People of India" shows the Contribution and sovereignty of people of India for which the entire freedom struggle was fought.

Even supreme Court based on this spirit, in Keshwananda Bharti case ruled that no amendment or law can take away "basic feature of our Constitution"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Judiciary in Indian constitution has been given a critical role of being (i) Watchdog and protector of Constitution

(ii) Watchdog of justice

(iii) Guarantor of Fundamental right

Importance :

(1) Upholding rule of law.

(2) Ensuring justice in the society which John Rawls ruled as critical for a stable society

(3) Keeping a check on executive and legislature from exceeding its spheres of power

(4) Protection of fundamental rights and Constitution

(5) A corrupt judiciary will lead to corruption in all other

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spheres

(6) Ensure public faith in a democracy

(7) Transparency and accountability in governance.

Safeguards :-

(1) Appointments :- As in 3rd Judges Case, Supreme court ruled that President is bound by Collegium advice and hence reduced executive influence in appointment.

(2) Contempt powers via Contempt of Courts Act 1971 ensures that its decisions are implemented.

(3) Constitutional safeguards

(i) Difficult impeachment process and they are not bound by pleasure of president (Article 124 (4))

(ii) Independence to appoint their staff

(iii) Salaries drawn from Consolidated

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Fund of India.

(iv) Restrictions on appointments in government jobs after tenure

(v) Article 13 provides power to declare any law to be void if it is ultra vires

(vi) Their service conditions and salary cannot be diminished during their term of tenure

(vii) Article 121 :- Their conduct can not be discussed in parliament except during impeachment motion.

Despite these provisions there are issues like corruption in appointments, high pendency, delays in appointment, gap between retirement age of SC and HC judges which need to be rectified to ensure judicial independence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian constitution provides for federal polity in legislative, executive and economic spheres, which was further deepened after 73rd amendment Act

Instances of mature federalism

(1) Legislative :- (i) Doctrine of pith and substances evolved by judiciary

(ii) Critical role played by Rajyasabha

(2) Executive :- (i) Dismantling of Planning Commission and greater participation of states in NITI Aayog

(ii) Reduced centrally sponsored schemes

(3) Fiscal :- (i) Enhanced devolution of funds under 14th

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Finance Commission

(4) Moving from federalism to Co-operative and now Competitive federalism

Problems :-

(1) Role of governor :-

(i) High discretionary powers	Acting more as agent of party at centre	(iii) Referring of Bills frequently to President under Article 201
Eg. Report to impose President rule		

(2) Misuse of provisions of President rule under Article 356 as seen in case of Arunachal Pradesh and Uttrakhand

(3) Role of Rajyasabha is on a decline as witnessed in passage of Aadhar Bill as Money Bill

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(4) In financial sphere, GST is said to have infringed upon fiscal federalism as Article 246(a) provides for concurrent powers of taxation

(5) Recently ToR of 15th Finance Commission has become a bone of contention

(6) Deployment of central forces in states

(7) Encroachment into state's legislative sphere.

Federalism is one of the basic features of the Constitution and following steps should be taken

(i) De-politicising office of governor by streamlining appointment and removal

(ii) Respecting SC judgement in S.R. Bommai case to prevent misuse of president rule

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Prevention of Corruption Bill 2018 was introduced recently to ensure balance between enforcement overzealous-ness and need for stringent action

(1) It makes both bribe giving as well as bribe taken as punishable criminal offence

(2) Punishments for bribes have been enhanced which may go up to 7 years now bringing it under category of heinous crimes

(3) Officers caught red handed taking bribe will be ~~punished~~ investigated without any need of prior sanction for ~~prosec~~ investigation

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Reduced overzealousness for enforcement

(i) As recommended by 2nd ARC, it differentiates between "Coercive and Collusive" bribery as a person may report Coercive bribery with in 7 days

(ii) Controversy section 13 of PCA 1988 has been amended which made public servants culprit if their actions led to benefits for private sector without public benefit.

The provision deterred honest public servants.

Now ~~Corruption~~ the provisions are limited to

(i) Amassing disproportionate wealth

(ii) Misappropriation of public money

(iii) Prior sanction for investigation has been introduced for all

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class of ~~public~~ civil servants.

(iv) Need for prior sanction for prosecution has been expanded to retired civil servants

Hence the amendment is seen to be a balancing one. Yet concerns have been raised about adding extra layer of protection in form of sanction for investigation which was earlier ruled as ultra vires by Supreme Court in case of Delhi special police Act.

The concerns need to be clarified along with other measures like (i) implementation of Lokpal Act (ii) Enhanced accountability of bureaucracy (iii) Lateral entry etc.

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16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

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17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

Teachers training is identified as one of the 3 major pillars under Right to Education Act 2009

Issues :-

1. Lack of infrastructure and accredited institutions of teachers training
2. Lack of teachers themselves
3. Current teachers' training covers only the knowledge aspect of teachers
4. Disjointed implementation of programmes related to teachers training and improvement of primary and secondary education
5. Digitization in rural areas is still low and hence low digital literacy

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(6) Contractual employment of teachers especially in higher education on adhoc basis

(7) Corruption :- in Bogus teachers teaching at primary level in rural areas

Measures :-

(i) Digital means should be used to enhance coverage of teachers training programmes in rural areas. Eg: Village resource centre may be utilized.

(ii)

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ayushman Bharat, has been introduced to ensure access of affordable health to the poorest and improving health infrastructure with 2 major components

National Health protection scheme to provide insurance upto 5 lakh for 10 crore households in secondary and tertiary sector

1.5 lakh health and wellness centres in line with National health policy 2017

Likely Obstacles

① funds :- The need to provide 5 lakh insurance for 10 crore households will require huge funds even if it is based

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on insurance model

(2) Concerns raised by Indian medical association

(i) Cost quoted by government will not cover even 30% of the cost of care and hence may lead to poor quality of treatment

(ii) It will benefit only large insurance companies without creation of any National health Assets

(iii) Hospitals capacity is weak

(3) Already penetration of Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana had been low due to lack of awareness

(4) It is not universal in character

(5) Lack of doctors (only 0.7/1000) and other infrastructure (beds) etc. in the hospital

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(6) Institutions of ANM and ASHA in primary health centres are weak due to poor salaries

(7) Insurance based model suffers from issues of difficulty and delays in settlement of claim.

(8) Donot cover "rare diseases". Eg. Genetic disorders

Yet the scheme is a step in right direction to achieve SDG 3 and National health policy objectives. Further steps as recommended by INA.

i.e. to (i) invest 2 crores per district hospital

(ii) Enhancing no. of doctors in rural areas

(iii) Increasing Public expenditure to 2.5% of GDP

(iv) Preventive measures like improved nutrition and sanitation must be taken

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

Chinese economy is almost 5 times the size of Indian economy and China has been utilizing its cheque book diplomacy and hard power to expand its footprint in African region

Eg. Military base in Djibouti

Indian measures :-

(1) Soft power :-

(i) Cultural Co-operation through Project Mausam

(ii) Developmental Aid of 10 billion $ in 2015 India Africa forum summit.

(2) Capacity building :-

(i) Eg. Solar Mamas project in Countries like Tanzania

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Pan africa E-network for tele medicine and tele-education

(3) Para diplomacy :- Eg. Kerala's Kudumbashree model is being replicated is Southern africa

(4) Co-operation on global platforms like WTO, UN, UNFCCC etc. Eg. G-77 in WTO

(5) Combining efforts with Countries like Japan through Africa Asia growth corridor to i) Boost Connectivity as well as Counter Chinese BRI

(6) Expanding military influence via discussions on setting up of bases in Assumption island (Seychelles) and Agalega in Mauritius

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Energy diplomacy with oil rich countries like Angola, Nigeria etc.

(8) Talk on tackling terrorism and political instability

Hence India has adopted diversified mechanisms to engage with Africa especially on new areas like Renewable Energy

Eg: ISA pact with African development Bank

Certain challenges like (i) Attacks on Africans in India (ii) Terrorism (iii) Enhanced Chinese clout via cheque book diplomacy (iv) Slow completion of projects need to be addressed along with expansion of trade which is far below potential

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20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

America, being a leading global power, can easily dictate even other countries' foreign policy indirectly.

Impact of sanctions on India

(1) Russian sanctions under CAATSA :-

(i) may lead to challenges in purchasing S-400 triumf

(ii) May lead to strengthening of Russia, China, Pak axis

(iii) Almost 70% of indian defence inventory is made of Russian technology and lack of access to compatible equipment will hamper operational efficency

(2) On Iran :- (i) Reduced energy security as Iran is among

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

top 3 oil suppliers

(ii) Impact on Indian projects like Chabahar, INSTC, IPI pipeline etc.

(iii) Boost to terrorism like Taliban in Afghanistan

(3) On North Korea :- India was unable to train North Korean students

(4) Overall, it has an effect of reducing india's strategic autonomy in global affairs

On a positive side, sanctions on countries like Pakistan and other terror sponsors can benefit India by creating some positive impact in terms of reduced terrorism and reduced funding for military modernisation of Pakistan

Steps to shield interests

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Diplomatic efforts via 2+2 talks to get a waiver under CAATSA

(2) Impact on ~~energy security~~ can be reduced by diversifying energy sources

- Improved Renewable Energy
- Strategic oil reserves
- Diversification of sources Eg. Shale oil from USA.

(3) Enhancing relations with Countries like Israel to ensure diversification in defence modernisation

(4) India should also maintain a hard posture to ensure that its all weather "Special and privileged partnership" with Russia is not hampered and it maintains its strategic autonomy